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**CHARACTERISTICS OF FOOD
STAMP HOUSEHOLDS
FISCAL YEAR 1997**

February 1999

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CONTENTS

Chapter		Page
	PREFACE	xix
	EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	xxi
1	INTRODUCTION	1
2	AN OVERVIEW OF THE FOOD STAMP PROGRAM	3
	PROGRAM ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS.....	3
	The Household	3
	Income Eligibility Standards	3
	Assets	5
	Nonfinancial Eligibility Standards	5
	APPLICATION PROCEDURES	6
	BENEFIT COMPUTATION	7
	FOOD STAMP ISSUANCE	8
	PROGRAM CHANGES SINCE THE PREVIOUS FISCAL YEAR.....	8
	FSP PARTICIPATION AND COSTS	9
3	CHARACTERISTICS OF FOOD STAMP HOUSEHOLDS AND PARTICIPANTS	13
	THE POVERTY STATUS OF FOOD STAMP HOUSEHOLDS	13
	HOUSEHOLDS WITH SPECIAL NEEDS	15
	Households With Children	15
	Households With Elderly People	19
	Households With Disabled People	19
	Other Households Served by the FSP	20
	CHARACTERISTICS OF FSP PARTICIPANTS	20
	CHANGES IN THE ECONOMIC CONDITION OF FSP HOUSEHOLDS ..	21

CONTENTS (*continued*)

	Page
4	TRENDS IN FSP PARTICIPATION FROM 1994 TO 1997 23
	ECONOMIC AND POLICY CHANGES AFFECTING THE FSP SINCE 1994 23
	OVERALL FSP CASELOAD TRENDS SINCE 1994 24
	TRENDS IN PERMANENT RESIDENT ALIEN PARTICIPATION 26
	Households With Aliens 26
	Permanent Resident Aliens by State 29
	Demographic Characteristics of Permanent Resident Aliens 32
	Economic Characteristics of Permanent Resident Aliens 32
	TRENDS IN ABLE-BODIED ADULT PARTICIPATION 35
	ABAWDs by State 37
	Demographic Characteristics of ABAWDS 37
	Economic Characteristics of ABAWDS 37
	TRENDS IN FOOD STAMP HOUSEHOLDS WITH AFDC/TANF 41
	Households with AFDC/TANF 41
	Households with AFDC/TANF by State 41
	Demographic Characteristics of Food Stamp Households with AFDC/TANF 44
	Economic Characteristics of Food Stamp Households with AFDC/TANF 44
	TRENDS IN FOOD STAMP HOUSEHOLDS WITH EARNINGS 47
	Households with Earnings 47
	Households with Earnings by State 47
	Economic Characteristics of Households with Earnings 52
	SUMMARY 52
	ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS FOR USE WITH APPENDICES 55

CONTENTS (*continued*)

	Page
APPENDIX A: DETAILED TABLES OF FOOD STAMP HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS	61
APPENDIX B: HOUSEHOLDS WITH PERMANENT RESIDENT ALIENS, ABLE-BODIED ADULTS, AFDC/TANF RECIPIENTS, AND WORKERS	97
APPENDIX C: DETAILED TABLES OF FOOD STAMP HOUSEHOLDS BY STATE	115
APPENDIX D: CHANGES TO THE FOOD STAMP PROGRAM DUE TO THE PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY AND WORK OPPORTUNITIES RECONCILIATION ACT OF 1996	131
APPENDIX E: POVERTY INCOME GUIDELINES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1995	135
APPENDIX F: FSP MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE GROSS AND NET MONTHLY INCOME ELIGIBILITY STANDARDS IN FISCAL YEAR 1995	139
APPENDIX G: VALUE OF STANDARD, MAXIMUM DEPENDENT-CARE, AND EXCESS SHELTER EXPENSE DEDUCTIONS IN THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES AND OUTLYING AREAS IN FISCAL YEAR 1995	143
APPENDIX H: VALUE OF MAXIMUM FOOD STAMP BENEFIT IN THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES AND OUTLYING AREAS IN FISCAL YEAR 1995	147
APPENDIX I: SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES	151
APPENDIX J: SAMPLING ERROR OF ESTIMATES	157
APPENDIX K: DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENT	167
APPENDIX L: PREVIOUS REPORTS IN THIS SERIES	173

TABLES

Text Tables	Page
2.1 Major Economic Indicators, Calendar Years 1986-1997	11
3.1 Distribution of Households and Benefits by Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline, Fiscal Year 1997	14
3.2 Effect of Food Stamp Benefits on the Poverty Status of Food Stamp Households, Fiscal Year 1997	16
3.3 Household Composition and Selected Characteristics of Participating Households, Fiscal Year 1997	17
3.4 Average Values of Selected Characteristics by Household Composition, Fiscal Year 1997	18
3.5 Average Nominal and Real Values of Selected Characteristics, Fiscal Year 1996 and Fiscal Year 1997	22
4.1 Distribution of Participating Households, Persons, and Benefits by Household Composition, Income Source, and Food Stamp Benefit Amount, FY 1994-FY 1997	25
4.2 Distribution of Households and Participants by Citizenship Status FY 1994 - FY 1997	28
4.3 Distribution of Benefits by Citizenship Status FY 1994 - FY 1997	30
4.4 Distribution of Permanent Resident Aliens and Refugees by State FY 1994 - FY 1997	31
4.5 Demographic Characteristics of Permanent Resident Aliens and Refugees FY 1994 - FY 1997	33
4.6 Economic Characteristics of FSP Households with Permanent Resident Aliens FY 1994 - FY 1997	34
4.7 Demographic and Economic Characteristics of ABAWD Participants FY 1994 - FY 1997	38
4.8 Demographic and Economic Characteristics of ABAWD Households FY 1994 - FY 1997	39

TABLES (continued)

	Page
4.9 Households Receiving AFDC/TANF in the 10 States with the Largest Change from FY 1994 to FY 1997	43
4.10 Food Stamp Benefits to Households Receiving AFDC/TANF in the 10 States with the Largest Change from FY 1994 to FY 1997	45
4.11 Demographic and Economic Characteristics of Households Receiving AFDC/TANF FY 1994 - FY 1997	46
4.12 Composition of Food Stamp Households with Earnings FY 1994 - FY 1997	49
4.13 Households with Earnings in the 10 States with the Largest Change from FY 1994 - FY 1997	50
4.14 Food Stamp Benefits to Households with Earnings in the 10 States with the Largest Change from FY 1994 - FY 1997	51
4.15 Average Values of Selected Characteristics of FSP Households FY 1994 - FY 1997	53

Appendix A Tables

Summary Characteristics

A-1 Distribution of Participating Households, Persons, and Benefits by Household Composition, Income Source, and Food Stamp Benefit Amount	63
A-2 Average Gross and Net Income, Total Deduction, Countable Resources, Food Stamp Benefit, Household Size, and Certification Period of Participating Households by Household Composition, Income Source, and Food Stamp Benefit Amount	64

Income, Poverty Status, and Resources

A-3 Distribution of Participating Households With Children, Elderly Persons, and Elderly or Disabled Persons by Amount of Gross and Net Income, Countable Resources, and Gross and Net Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline	65
--	----

TABLES (continued)

	Page
A-4	Distribution of Participating Households by Household Size and Amount of Gross and Net Income, Countable Resources, and Gross and Net Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline 66
A-5	Average Gross and Net Income, Average Gross and Net Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline, and Average Countable Resources of Participating Households by Household Composition and Size 67
A-6	Distribution of Participating Households With Children, Elderly Persons, and Elderly or Disabled Persons by Type of Income 68
A-7	Average Income, Total Deduction, Food Stamp Benefit, and Household Size of Participating Households by Type of Income 69
A-8	Distribution of Participating Households With Children, Elderly Persons, and Elderly or Disabled Persons by Earned and Unearned Income Amounts 70
 FSP Deductions	
A-9	Distribution of Participating Households by Type of Deduction and Household Composition, Income Source, and Food Stamp Benefit Amount 72
A-10	Average Values of Deductions of Participating Households by Household Composition, Income Source, and Food Stamp Benefit Amount 73
A-11	Distribution of Participating Households by Selected Household Characteristics and Amount of Deduction 74
A-12	Average Total Deduction for Participating Households by Amount of Gross Income and Household Size 75
 Food Stamp Benefit	
A-13	Distribution of Participating Households by Selected Household Characteristics and Food Stamp Benefit Amount, Food Stamp Benefit as a Percentage of the Maximum Benefit, and Certification Period 76
A-14	Distribution of Participating Households by Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline and Food Stamp Benefit as a Percentage of the Maximum . . . 77
A-15	Average Food Stamp Benefit of Participating Households by Amount of Gross Income and Household Size 78

TABLES (continued)

	Page
A-16	Distribution of Participating Households by Type of Most Recent Action and Expedited Service 79
 Household Composition	
A-17	Distribution of Participating Households, Persons, and Benefits by Household Composition 80
A-18	Average Gross and Net Income, Total Deduction, Countable Resources, Food Stamp Benefit, Household Size, and Certification Period of Participating Households by Household Composition 81
A-19	Distribution of Participating Households by Income Type and Household Composition 82
A-20	Distribution of Participating Households With Children, Elderly Persons, and Disabled Persons by Selected Characteristics 83
A-21	Average Values of Selected Characteristics for Participating Households With Children, Elderly Persons, and Disabled Persons 84
A-22	Distribution of Participating Households With Earned Income and Unearned Income by Selected Characteristics 85
A-23	Average Values of Selected Characteristics for Participating Households With Earned and Unearned Income 86
A-24	Distribution of Participating Households With Selected Household Characteristics by the Race and Citizenship of the Household Head and the Presence of a Household Member With Selected Employment Characteristics 87
A-25	Distribution of Participating Households and Persons by Household Composition . 88
A-26	Distribution of Participating Households by Household Size, Number of Elderly Persons, Disabled Persons, Children, Preschool Age Children, and School Age Children 89
 Participants	
A-27	Gender and Food Stamp Benefits of Participants by Selected Demographic Characteristic 90

TABLES (continued)

	Page
A-28	Distribution of Participants by Thrifty Food Plan Sex-Age Groups and Household Size 91
A-29	Distribution of Household Heads, All Participants, and Nonelderly Adult Participants by Work Registration Status and Employment Status 92
A-30	Distribution of Participants by Age-Related Characteristics 93
 Survey Comparisons: Fiscal Years 1989 to 1997	
A-31	Comparison of Participating Households With Key Food Stamp Household Characteristics for Fiscal Years 1989 to 1997 94
A-32	Comparison of Average Nominal and Real Values of Key Food Stamp Household Characteristics for Fiscal Years 1989 to 1997 95
A-33	Comparison of Food Stamp Participants in Thousands by Gender and Age for Fiscal Years 1989 to 1997 96
 Appendix B Tables	
B-1	Distribution of FSP Participants by Selected Citizenship Categories FY 1994 - FY 1997 99
B-2	Distribution of Permanent Resident Aliens and Refugees by State FY 1994 - FY 1997 100
B-3	Distribution of FSP Participants by ABAWD Status FY 1994 - FY 1997 101
B-4	Distribution of ABAWDs by State and Exemption Status FY 1994 - FY 1997 102
B-5	Distribution of Benefits to ABAWDs by State FY 1994 - FY 1997 103
B-6	Distribution of All FSP Households by AFDC/TANF Receipt FY 1994 - FY 1997 104

TABLES (continued)

	Page
B-7	Distribution of Single Female-Headed FSP Households by AFDC/TANF Receipt FY 1994 - FY 1997 105
B-8	Distribution of Households Receiving AFDC/TANF by State FY 1994 - FY 1997 106
B-9	Distribution of FSP Benefits to Households Receiving AFDC/TANF by State FY 1994 - FY 1997 107
B-10	Demographic and Economic Characteristics of Households Receiving AFDC/TANF FY 1994 - FY 1997 108
B-11	Distribution of FSP Households by Receipt of Earnings FY 1994 - FY 1997 109
B-12	Distribution of Households with Any Earnings by State FY 1994 - FY 1997 110
B-13	Distribution of Food Stamp Benefits to Households with Any Earnings by State FY 1994 - FY 1997 111
B-14	Distribution of Households with Earnings and AFDC/TANF by State FY 1994 - FY 1997 112
B-15	Distribution of Food Stamp Benefits to Households with Earnings and AFDC/TANF by State, FY 1994 - FY 1997 113

Appendix C Tables

C-1	Distribution of Participating Households by State 117
C-2	Average Monthly Values of Selected Characteristics by State 118
C-3	Distribution of Participating Households Poverty Status and by State 119
C-4	Distribution of Participating Households by Shelter-Related Characteristics and by State 120
C-5	Distribution of Participating Households by Selected Characteristics and by State 121
C-6	Distribution of Participating Households by Selected Income Sources and by State 122

TABLES (continued)

	Page
C-7	Average Monthly Values of Selected Income Sources by State 123
C-8	Distribution of Entrant Households With and Without Expedited Service by State 124
C-9	Distribution of Participating Households by Race/Ethnic Origin of Household Head and by State 125
C-10	Distribution of Participants by Age and by State 126
C-11	Distribution of Participants by Citizenship Status and State 127
C-12	Distribution of All Permanent Resident Alien FSP Participants by State and Age .. 128

Appendix E Tables

E	HHS Poverty Income Guidelines for Fiscal Year 1996 FSP 137
---	--

Appendix F Tables

F-1	FSP Maximum Allowable Gross Monthly Income Eligibility Standards in Fiscal Year 1996 141
F-2	FSP Maximum Allowable Net Monthly Income Eligibility Standards in Fiscal Year 1996 142

Appendix G Table

G	Value of Standard, Maximum Dependent-Care, and Excess Shelter Expense Deductions in the Continental United States and Outlying Areas in Fiscal Year 1996 145
---	--

Appendix H Table

H	Value of Maximum Food Stamp Benefit in the Continental United States and Outlying Areas in Fiscal Year 1996 149
---	--

TABLES (*continued*)

Page

Appendix I Table

I	Comparison of Calculated and Reported Values for Selected Variables of Participating Households, Fiscal Year 1996	156
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Appendix J Tables

J-1	Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers of Food Stamp Households (Thousands), Fiscal Year 1996	163
J-2	Design Effects (d) for Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers or Percentages of Food Stamp Households, Fiscal Year 1996	164
J-3	Standard Errors of Estimated Means, Fiscal Year 1996	165
J-4	Range of Standard Errors of Mean Amounts Expressed as a Percentage of the Mean Amount, Fiscal Year 1996	166

FIGURES

Text Figure	Page
2.1 Food Stamp Program Participants, Unemployed People, and Poor Persons	10
4.1 Permanent Resident Aliens and Naturalized Citizens by Month (1994 - 1997)	27
4.2 All ABAWDs and Non-Exempt ABAWDs by Month (1994 - 1997)	36
4.3 All Households and Single Female-Headed Households with AFDC/TANF By Month (1994 - 1997)	42
4.4 Households with Earnings by Month (1994 - 1997)	48
 Appendix D Figure	
D Food Stamp Participants Affected By PRWORA’s Work Requirement And Time Limit	131

PREFACE

The Personal Responsibility and Work Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA) took effect in fiscal year 1997. The legislation, enacted August 22, 1996, made the following significant changes to the Food Stamp Program (FSP):

- Most legal permanent resident aliens were disqualified from the FSP.
- Most able-bodied, non-working, childless adults were limited to three months of FSP benefits in any 36-month period.
- The maximum food stamp benefit was reduced from 103 percent to 100 percent of the Thrifty Food Plan.
- The standard deduction was frozen at fiscal year 1996 levels indefinitely.
- New shelter deduction caps were established for fiscal years 1997 through 2001, and the cap is frozen at fiscal year 2001 levels in subsequent years.

In the last half of fiscal year 1997, many permanent resident aliens were gradually removed from the FSP and those applying for the program were denied unless they met certain criteria. Additionally, many able-bodied, childless adults reached the time-limit and were removed from the FSP. The fiscal year 1997 data provides the first opportunity to examine the effects of PRWORA. However, it does not provide a complete picture since PRWORA takes place in stages throughout the fiscal year; average estimates include data from before many participants were removed.

The Balanced Budget Act of 1997 increased funds for the Food Stamp Employment and Training program, restricted the use of these funds, and made them available until expended. States were required to earmark 80% of their federal food stamp employment and training funds to provide approved work or training programs for childless, able-bodied 18-50 year-olds. The Balanced Budget Act also allowed states to grant discretionary exemptions from the time limits for up to 15% of a state's unwaived able-bodied caseload.

On June 23, 1998, the Agricultural Research, Extension and Education Reform Act was approved. The law restored eligibility to permanent resident aliens who were in the United States when PRWORA was enacted and are disabled, under age 18, or were over 65 in August 1996. Beginning November 1, 1998, these persons were again eligible for the FSP. Additionally, it extended the exemption for refugees, asylees, and deportees from five to seven years. The effects of that bill, as well as any other changes to the programs, will be noted in future reports in this series.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Food Stamp Program (FSP) provides millions of Americans with the means to purchase food for a nutritious diet. The FSP is the largest of the 15 domestic food and nutrition assistance programs administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Food and Nutrition Service (FNS). In an average month in fiscal year 1997, the FSP served approximately 22.9 million people.¹ This report presents the characteristics of food stamp households nationwide in fiscal year 1997 (October 1996 to September 1997) based on FSP household data for that period collected by FNS for quality control purposes.

FSP Participation and Costs

In an average month of fiscal year 1997 the FSP provided benefits to 22.9 million people living in 9.5 million households across the United States. The total cost for the program over fiscal year 1997 was \$21.5 billion, \$19.5 billion of which were for food stamp benefits. The average monthly food stamp benefit per household in fiscal year 1997 was \$169. Compared with fiscal year 1996, the level of FSP participation decreased by 10 percent, and FSP benefit costs decreased by 12.8 percent.

Characteristics of Food Stamp Households and Participants

In fiscal year 1997 slightly over half of all food stamp participants were children, 41 percent were nonelderly adults, and 8 percent were elderly people. About 66 percent of the children were school age, and more than two-thirds of the adults were women.

More than 90 percent of food stamp households lived in poverty, according to the fiscal year 1997 federal poverty guidelines issued by the Department of Health and Human Services (see Appendix E). Food stamp benefits were concentrated among poorer households: While the gross income of 39 percent of all food stamp households was less than or equal to half of the poverty guideline, they received 57 percent of all benefits. If the value of food stamps is included as income, 7 percent of all food stamp households moved above the poverty guideline as a result of receiving food stamps, and 22 percent moved from below to above half of the poverty guideline.

Of all food stamp households, 86 percent contained either a child or an elderly or disabled person, and these households received 90 percent of all benefits. Households with children received a relatively large average monthly food stamp benefit (\$234), reflecting their relatively large average household size (3.4 people, compared with 2.4 people on average overall). Most of the food stamp households with children were single-parent households, and the majority of these single-parent households received support from Aid to Families with Dependent Children/Temporary Assistance to Needy

¹The figure 22.9 million people is based on FNS administrative records. The participant count of 23.1 million cited later in the report and the other figures provided throughout the report are estimates from the Food Stamp Quality Control sample. For an explanation of the difference in the counts see Appendix H.

Families (AFDC/TANF). About 35 percent of food stamp households with children had earned income; 29 percent of single-parent households and 55 percent of multiple-adult households with children had earnings.

More than three-quarters (78 percent) of food stamp households with an elderly member consisted of an elderly person living alone. These individuals received an average monthly benefit of \$47. The average monthly food stamp benefit for all households containing an elderly person was \$63, reflecting their smaller-than-average household size.

TRENDS IN FSP PARTICIPATION FROM 1994 THROUGH 1997

Participation in the FSP decreased by 15 percent from 1994 through 1997. Some of this decrease was caused by improving economic conditions while some was caused by welfare reform initiatives. Indeed, FSP participation fell most among the three groups affected by welfare reform—AFDC/TANF recipients, permanent resident aliens, and able-bodied adults. As participants left the FSP, the characteristics of the caseload changed.

From 1994 through 1997, the proportion of food stamps households with cash welfare (income from AFDC/TANF or GA) decreased from 44.8 percent of the caseload to 40.7 percent of the caseload. Over the same time, the proportion of food stamp households with earned income increased from 21.4 percent of the caseload to 24.2 percent of the caseload. The proportion of food stamp households with children decreased from 61.1 percent to 58.3 percent. This decline occurred primarily among households with young children. The proportion of food stamp households with elderly increased from 15.8 percent to 17.6 percent, and the proportion of food stamp households with disabled increased from 13.0 percent to 22.3 percent.

In an average month, 1.5 million permanent resident aliens participated in the FSP from 1994 to 1996. Then, after welfare reform, the number of permanent resident aliens participating in the FSP fell to 547 thousand by September 1997. Permanent resident alien food stamp recipients are concentrated in four states: California, Florida, New York and Texas. The declines in permanent resident alien participation in California and Texas account for over 50 percent of the total decline in permanent resident alien participation. After welfare reform, those permanent resident aliens still participating tended to have some other source of income, and many have earnings. The percentage of food stamp households with permanent resident aliens that had earned income increased from 29.8 percent in 1994 to 31.7 percent in 1997.

On average, between 1.1 million and 1.5 million able-bodied adults without dependents (ABAWDs) participated in the FSP from 1994 through 1996. After welfare reform, the number of ABAWDs fell to 662,000 by September 1997. Over 40 percent of ABAWDs are female, and most ABAWDs—male or female—live alone. After welfare reform, the proportion of ABAWDs who were employed increased from 14.6 percent to 19.1 percent. The proportion of ABAWDs that were out of the labor force increased from 61.6 percent in 1994 to 64.4 percent in 1996, and then decreased to 60.1 percent in 1997. The decline in ABAWD participation after welfare reform was less than the decline in permanent resident alien participation after welfare reform.

Households with AFDC/TANF are leaving the FSP faster than other households. Households with AFDC/TANF decreased from 38.1 percent of all FSP households in 1994 to only 34.6 percent in 1997. However, at the same time, more households combine work with AFDC/TANF. In 1994, 7.9 percent of households with AFDC/TANF had an employed household head, while in 1997, 11.9 percent had an employed household head.

The proportion of food stamp households with earnings increased from 21.4 percent of the caseload to 24.2 percent of the caseload. More single-adult households with children had earnings, and more households with children combined earnings with AFDC/TANF. While the nominal value of average household earnings increased from 1994 through 1997, the increase did not change their economic status relative to the poverty level.

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

The Food Stamp Program (FSP) is a central component of America's antipoverty program. The major purpose of the FSP is "to permit low-income households to obtain a more nutritious diet . . . by increasing their purchasing power" (The Food Stamp Act of 1977, as amended, P.L. 95-113). The FSP is the largest of the domestic food and nutrition assistance programs administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Food and Nutrition Service (FNS). During fiscal year 1997 the FSP served approximately 22.9 million people in an average month at a total cost of \$21.5 billion.

The FSP is the only low-income assistance program available nationwide to essentially all financially needy households, and it imposes few nonfinancial categorical criteria.¹ The FSP is also unique in that it provides benefits through coupons or electronically. Food stamp benefits can be redeemed for food in more than 180,000 authorized stores across the nation.

Federal, state and local governments share the costs and administration of the FSP. Congress authorizes the FSP and appropriates necessary funds, while the Department of Agriculture establishes FSP regulations under the Food Stamp Act of 1977, as amended. FNS administers the FSP nationally, while state and local welfare agencies operate the program locally. The federal government fully funds the benefits of the FSP. Administrative costs are shared by the cooperating agencies, with FNS usually paying 50 percent of the costs.

Since food stamps are available to most people who meet the income and resource standards set by Congress, the FSP serves a broad spectrum of needy people. Using FSP household data, which FNS periodically collects for quality control review purposes, FNS produces a series of reports (see Appendix L for a list of titles) to enhance understanding of those served by the program. This report presents a picture of households and individuals participating in the FSP in fiscal year 1997.²

Chapter 2 provides an overview of the FSP and the regulations used to determine eligibility and food stamp benefits, as well as the factors that affect program participation and costs, such as legislative changes and trends in the national economy. Chapter 3 describes the characteristics of individuals and households participating in the FSP in fiscal year 1997. Chapter 4 focuses on trends in FSP participation among permanent resident aliens, able-bodied adults, Aid to Families with Dependent Children/Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (AFDC/TANF) recipients, and the working poor since 1994. The appendices include supplemental tables, detailed tabulations of household characteristics for the nation and by state, details of the changes in fiscal year 1997, and a brief description of the sample design and the sampling error associated with the estimates.

¹In fiscal year 1997, the FSP imposed two new nonfinancial categorical criteria on program eligibility. Specifically, most legal permanent resident aliens and many able-bodied, childless adults are ineligible for food stamps. See Appendix D for more details on these individuals.

²Prior to the fiscal year 1995 report, reports in this series did not concentrate on the full fiscal year. Rather, reports were based on a subset of the year, such as the summer months.

CHAPTER 2: AN OVERVIEW OF THE FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

The characteristics of food stamp households and the level of FSP participation change over time in response to economic and demographic trends and to legislative changes in eligibility requirements. This chapter begins by explaining FSP eligibility requirements, application procedures, benefit computation, and food stamp issuance. The chapter then describes how the program changed from fiscal year 1996 to fiscal year 1997 and concludes with a summary of program participation and costs and their relationship to the economy in fiscal year 1997.

PROGRAM ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

The Food Stamp Act of 1977, as amended, establishes uniform national eligibility standards for the FSP and defines the basic FSP unit, the “household.” The eligibility criteria include gross and net income limits, an asset limit, and various nonfinancial criteria. Some exceptions to these uniform standards exist for certain high-cost areas, such as Alaska and Hawaii, and for certain individuals such as elderly people (age 60 and over) and disabled people.

The Household

In general, individuals who live in a residential unit and purchase and prepare food together constitute a household as defined in the FSP. The income and assets of each household member are aggregated to determine eligibility and benefits. Individuals who live together in a residential unit but do not purchase and prepare food together can apply as separate household units; thus, their income and assets are considered separately in eligibility and benefit determinations, with some exceptions. Special provisions allow elderly and disabled people who cannot prepare and purchase food because of a substantial disability to apply as a separate household as long as the gross monthly income of the remainder of their residential unit is less than 165 percent of the official federal government poverty guidelines.³

Income Eligibility Standards

Monthly income is the most important determinant of a household’s FSP eligibility. The majority of households that apply for food stamps must meet two income eligibility standards – a gross income standard and a net income standard. As defined in the Food Stamp Act of 1977, as amended, gross

³Federal poverty guidelines for many assistance programs are established annually by the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The FSP used 1996 poverty guidelines (published in the February 1996 *Federal Register*) for all fiscal year 1997 income eligibility tests. These guidelines were developed on the basis of the 1995 Census poverty thresholds. This means that the income eligibility tests applied to food stamp households in fiscal year 1997 are based on 1995 poverty measures. See Appendix E for a listing of the fiscal year 1997 FSP poverty guidelines.

income includes most cash income (with the exception of specific types of income such as loans) and excludes most noncash income, or in-kind benefits.

First, the gross monthly income of all households without an elderly or disabled member must be at or below 130 percent of the poverty guideline (\$1,690 for a family of four in the contiguous United States in fiscal year 1997). Households with elderly and disabled members are not subject to the gross income test. Second, all households must meet a net income eligibility standard, defined as net monthly income at or below 100 percent of the poverty guideline (\$1,300 for a family of four in the contiguous United States in fiscal year 1997). Net income is determined by subtracting deductions permitted under the FSP from monthly gross income. Both the gross and net income eligibility standards are established for various household sizes (Appendix F). Households are exempt from these income tests, as well as the asset test, if all members of a household receive AFDC or TANF income, State General Assistance (GA), or Supplemental Security Income (SSI).⁴

The FSP deducts the following from a household's gross monthly income to arrive at the net monthly income:⁵

- **Standard deduction.** All households automatically receive a standard deduction, equal to \$134 in the contiguous United States and the District of Columbia in fiscal year 1997. The standard deduction for outlying states and territories varies to reflect price differences between these areas and the contiguous United States (Appendix G).
- **Earned income deduction.** Households with earnings receive a deduction equal to 20 percent of the combined earnings of household members.
- **Dependent-care deduction.** Households with dependents receive a deduction for expenses involved in caring for children and other dependents while household members work, seek employment, or go to school. The maximum dependent-care deduction in fiscal year 1997 was \$200 per month per dependent under age 2 and \$175 per month per dependent age 2 or older (Appendix G).
- **Medical deduction.** A deduction is available only to households that contain elderly or disabled members. These households can deduct all medical costs incurred by the elderly or disabled person that exceed \$35. Medical expenses reimbursed by insurance or government programs are not deductible. If a household contains more than one

⁴These categorically eligible households have their benefits determined according to the same rules used for other eligible households.

⁵There is a distinction between a household's deduction entitlement and the amount actually used to compute food stamp benefits. The entitlement is the deduction that a household would receive on the basis of its earned income and dependent-care, shelter, and medical expenses if the total of these allowable deductions was less than the household's gross income. Because net income cannot be less than zero, households with total deductions greater than their gross incomes can only claim a portion of their deduction entitlement.

disabled or elderly person, it can deduct the combined medical expenses that exceed each elderly or disabled person's initial \$35 expense.

- ***Child support payment deduction.*** Households can deduct legally obligated child support payments made to or for a non-household member.
- ***Excess shelter expense deduction.*** All households are entitled to a deduction equal to shelter costs (such as rent, mortgage payments, utility bills, property taxes, and insurance) that exceed 50 percent of a household's countable income after all other potential deductions are subtracted from gross income. This deduction is subject to a limit. However, households that contain elderly or disabled members are entitled to subtract the full value of shelter costs that exceed 50 percent of their adjusted income. The limit on the excess shelter expense deduction for households without elderly or disabled members was \$247 through December 31, 1996, then increased to \$250 on January 1, 1997. The excess shelter expense deduction for outlying states and territories varies to reflect price differences between these areas and the contiguous United States (Appendix G).

Assets

The second most important determinant of FSP eligibility is a household's assets. Most households are permitted up to \$2,000 in countable assets. However, households with elderly people are allowed up to \$3,000. Countable assets include cash, assets that can easily be converted into cash (such as money in checking or savings accounts, savings certificates, stocks or bonds, and lump-sum payments), and nonliquid resources. However, selected pieces of property such as family homes, tools of a trade, or business property used to earn income are not counted. Assets also do not include any vehicles used as a home, to produce income, or to transport disabled people. Vehicles not used for these purposes are counted in the following way: for the first vehicle and any additional vehicles used to commute to work or qualifying job training programs, any fair market value exceeding \$4,650 is counted toward the asset limit; for all other vehicles, the higher of either any fair market value in excess of \$4,650 or any equity (fair market value minus remaining liens) is counted.

Nonfinancial Eligibility Standards

The FSP has some nonfinancial eligibility standards, such as restrictions on the participation of students, strikers, and people who are institutionalized. In addition, most legal permanent resident aliens are ineligible for benefits, and able-bodied adults without dependents are subject to time-limits.

Permanent resident aliens are not eligible for the program unless they are accorded refugee, asylee, or deportee status, have accumulated 40 quarters of work in the United States, are currently serving in the U.S. Armed Forces, or are veterans of the U.S. Armed Forces. Refugees, asylees, and deportees

are eligible for only five years after entering the country.⁶ The spouses and dependent children of eligible permanent resident aliens are also eligible for the FSP. Additionally, a permanent resident alien who becomes a naturalized U.S. citizen is eligible.

Able-bodied adults without dependents (ABAWDs) are required to work or participate in work-related activities. Those who do not meet work requirements are restricted to 3 months of food stamp benefits in any 36-month period. The following individuals are exempt from the ABAWD work requirements.⁷

- People younger than 18 or older than 59
- People who are disabled
- People who are mentally or physically unfit for employment
- Women who are pregnant
- People needed in home to care for an ill or incapacitated person
- Relatives or other caretakers of dependent children
- Students meeting FSP eligibility requirements
- People who work at least 20 hours per week
- People who receive unemployment compensation
- People complying with work requirements under another program
- People participating in a drug or alcohol rehabilitation program
- People participating in a work experience program.

APPLICATION PROCEDURES

To apply for food stamps, individuals are required to appear in person at their local food stamp offices. However, elderly and disabled people and people who have transportation problems can be interviewed by telephone or at their homes. All states must allow individuals to apply for food stamps when they apply for AFDC/TANF. Individuals applying for SSI benefits can simultaneously apply for food stamps.

The Food Stamp Act of 1977, as amended, requires that local offices process applications for food stamps within 30 days after they are received. However, households without significant income or

⁶See Appendix D for more details on recent changes to permanent resident alien eligibility.

⁷See Appendix D for more details on recent changes to ABAWD eligibility.

resources can receive expedited food stamp eligibility verification and acquire food stamp benefits within five calendar days after they apply. Those eligible for expedited service include (1) homeless people, (2) migrant or seasonal farm workers with assets equal to or less than \$100, (3) households with gross income equal to or less than \$150 and assets equal to or less than \$100, and (4) households with shelter costs that exceed their gross income and assets combined.

FSP participants are required to appear in person at their local food stamp offices periodically for recertification. The certification period varies according to the likelihood of a change in a food stamp household's financial circumstances. In fiscal year 1997, food stamp households were certified for food stamps for an average of 10 months.

BENEFIT COMPUTATION

After a household is certified for food stamps, its monthly food stamp benefit is computed on the basis of its net monthly income, the benefit reduction rate, and the maximum food stamp benefit for its household size and location. The maximum benefit to which a household is entitled is based on the June cost of the Thrifty Food Plan (TFP) for a family of four, adjusted for different household sizes and geographic areas outside the contiguous United States. The cost of the TFP is based on an economical and nutritious diet, adjusted for household size and composition. Maximum benefits are revised annually to reflect changes in the cost of the foods in the TFP. As specified in the Food Stamp Act of 1977, as amended, the maximum benefit was 100 percent of the TFP through 1988, 100.65 percent in 1989, 102.05 percent in 1990, 103 percent in 1991 to 1996, and 100 percent of the TFP in 1997.⁸ Thus, in fiscal year 1997 the maximum monthly benefit for a family of four in the contiguous United States was \$400 (Appendix H).

The benefit reduction rate is the rate at which benefits are reduced for every additional dollar of net income. The benefit reduction rate is 30 percent, reflecting the assumption that a household will spend 30 percent of its net income on food and that the FSP will provide the difference between that amount and the maximum benefit. Thus, benefits are reduced by 30 cents for every additional dollar of net income.

A household's monthly food stamp benefit is computed by subtracting 30 percent of its net income from the maximum benefit. If a household has zero net income, it receives the maximum food stamp benefit. All eligible one- and two-person households are guaranteed a minimum benefit of at least \$10 per month (except during the initial month of participation). For new participants, benefits are prorated for the first month.

⁸In 1995, legislation was adopted to freeze maximum benefit amounts for Alaska at their 1994 levels. In 1993 an additional amendment to the Act required that 1993 maximum benefit amounts in the contiguous United States remain constant at 1992 values despite a drop in the value of the TFP in June 1992.

FOOD STAMP ISSUANCE

State and local food stamp offices use various systems to provide food stamp benefits. The four main methods of issuance:

- ***ATP card.*** An authorization-to-participate (ATP) identification card is mailed to the participant each month; the participant then exchanges the card for food stamps at an authorized issuance office.
- ***Mail.*** State and local offices mail the food stamps directly to the participant.
- ***Manually.*** The participant obtains food stamps directly from the food stamp office.
- ***On-line electronic benefit transfer.*** The participant receives a “debit” card, similar to a bank card, which is used when making food purchases at authorized retail stores. The household’s monthly benefit is electronically transferred to a benefit account created specifically for FSP benefits. When a purchase is made, the amount of the purchase is debited from the household’s FSP account.
- ***Off-line electronic benefit transfer.*** A few states have pilot programs that use “smart cards.” Unlike on-line electronic benefit transfer cards, these cards contain food stamp benefit information in a chip on the card.

PROGRAM CHANGES SINCE THE PREVIOUS FISCAL YEAR

PRWORA was enacted on August 22, 1996 and made the following changes to the FSP:⁹

- The household definition was expanded to include married children and children who are parents, under age 22, who also live in the household.
- Most permanent resident aliens are ineligible to participate in the FSP.
- Most ABAWDs who are not working are only eligible for 3 months of benefits in a 36-month period.
- The age at which a student’s earnings begin to be included in the household’s income was lowered from 22 years to 18 years.
- The maximum monthly benefit was lowered from 103 percent of the TFP to 100 percent.
- The fair market value limit for vehicles increased from \$4,600 to \$4,650.

⁹See Appendix D for more details on PRWORA.

- The deduction for shelter costs was increased to \$247 from \$250, starting January 1, 1997.

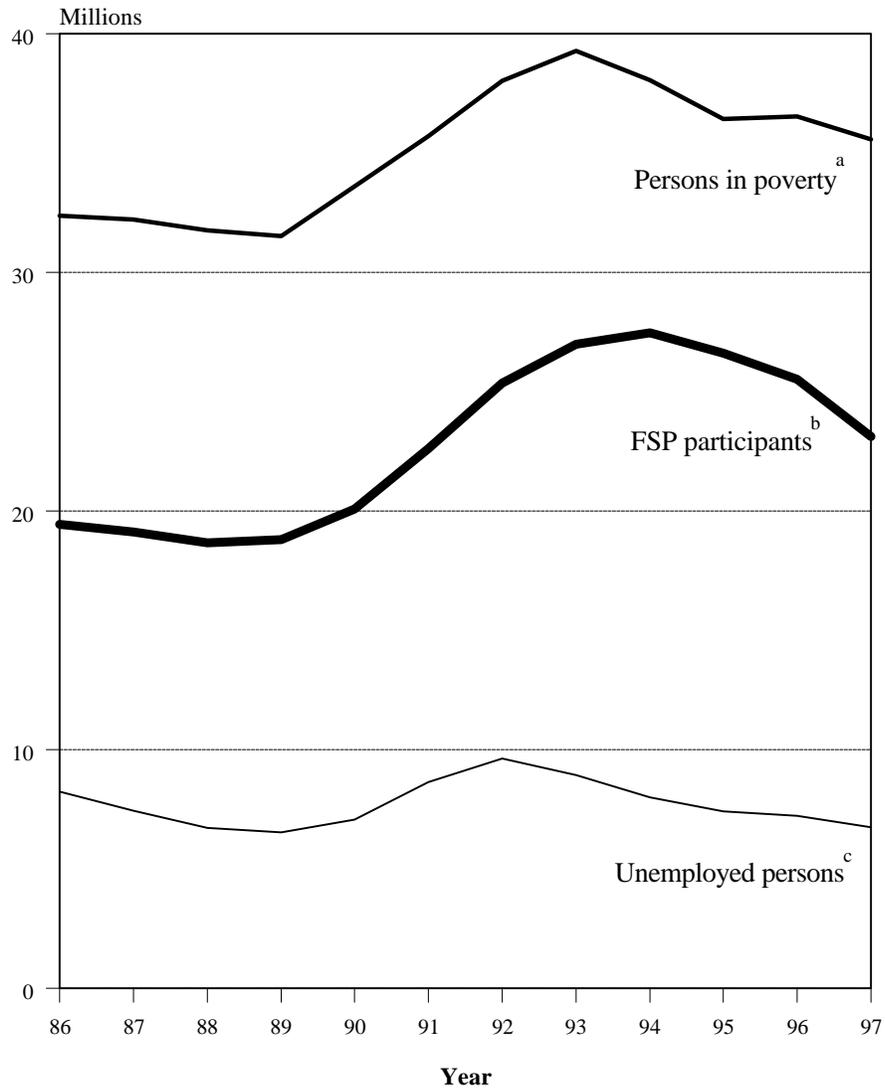
FSP PARTICIPATION AND COSTS

After declining slowly from 1983 through 1989, FSP participation grew substantially during the early 1990s. As illustrated in Figure 2.1, FSP participation increased by 35 percent from fiscal year 1990 through fiscal year 1993. FSP participation peaked at 28.0 million people in March 1994. Since then, the number of FSP participants has declined steadily. Fiscal year 1997 started with 24.4 million participants. The number fell to 21.0 million by September 1997.

Over the past 10 years, trends in FSP participation levels have been similar to trends in major economic indicators (Table 2.1). The increase in FSP participation beginning in 1989 and continuing into 1993 was associated with an economic recession that began in 1990. Major economic indicators for most of this period portray a downturn. As the economy improved between 1993 and 1997, FSP participation leveled off and then began to decline. However, it should be noted that the decline in people living in poverty leveled off between 1995 and 1996, while the FSP caseload continued to fall.

Total FSP costs decreased from \$24.3 billion in fiscal year 1996 to \$21.5 billion in fiscal year 1997. The reduction in costs occurred in part because of the reduction in the caseload and in part because the average monthly benefit fell from \$71 per person in fiscal year 1996 to \$70 per person in fiscal year 1997. The total cost of the FSP in fiscal year 1997 included \$19.6 billion in benefits, \$1.9 billion in state administrative costs, and \$78 million in other costs.

FIGURE 2.1
FOOD STAMP PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS, UNEMPLOYED
PERSONS, AND POOR PERSONS
(1986-1997)



^aSource: Bureau of the Census, *Poverty in the United States*, P60-201

^bAverage Monthly Value. Source: United States Department of Agriculture

^cAverage Monthly Value. Source: *Economic Report of the President*, March 1997

Table 2.1--Major Economic Indicators, Calendar Years 1986-1997

Economic Indicator	Calendar Year											
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Real GDP ^a	3.1	2.9	3.8	3.4	1.2	-0.9	2.7	2.3	3.5	2.0	2.8	3.8
Productivity ^b	2.6	-0.1	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	3.4	0.1	0.6	0.3	2.7	1.7
Unemployment Rate ^c	7.0	6.2	5.5	5.3	5.6	6.8	7.5	6.9	6.1	5.6	5.4	4.9
Inflation Rate ^d	2.6	3.1	3.6	4.2	4.3	4.0	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.0
Interest Rate ^e	9.0	9.4	9.7	9.3	9.3	8.8	8.1	7.2	8.0	7.6	7.4	7.3
Persons Below 100 Percent of												
Number in Thousands	32,370	32,221	31,745	31,528	33,585	35,708	38,014	39,265	38,059	36,425	36,529	35,574
Percentage of Total Population	13.6	13.4	13.0	12.8	13.5	14.2	14.8	15.1	14.5	13.8	13.7	13.3

^aPercent change from preceding year.

^bPercent change from preceding year in output per hour, business sector.

^cUnemployment rate for all civilian workers.

^dPercentage change from preceding year in the implicit price deflator for Gross Domestic Product.

^eCorporate Aaa bond yield.

Source for first line of data: *Economic Report of the President*, Washington, DC, March 1997.

Source for second line of data: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. "Major Sector Productivity and Costs Index."

Source for third through fifth lines of data: *Economic Report of the President*, Washington, DC, March 1997.

Source for last two lines of data: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Poverty in the United States*, P60-201.

CHAPTER 3: CHARACTERISTICS OF FOOD STAMP HOUSEHOLDS AND PARTICIPANTS

The FSP serves the nutritional needs of a broad spectrum of low-income Americans.¹⁰ In an average month in fiscal year 1997, the FSP provided benefits to 23.1 million people living in 9.5 million households.¹¹ Almost all food stamp households lived in poverty (according to the federal poverty guidelines for program eligibility in fiscal year 1997). The vast majority of food stamp households contained either a child (under age 18), an elderly person (over age 59), or a disabled person. The average food stamp household received a monthly food stamp benefit of \$169, had an average gross monthly income of \$558, had an average net monthly income of \$299, was entitled to an average total deduction of \$291 a month, and had an average household size of 2.4 people. This chapter elaborates on the economic status of food stamp households and discusses the composition of food stamp households, the characteristics of food stamp participants, and changes in the characteristics of food stamp households from fiscal year 1996 through fiscal year 1997.

THE POVERTY STATUS OF FOOD STAMP HOUSEHOLDS¹²

The FSP provides benefits to households in need. The gross monthly income of 91 percent of food stamp households in fiscal year 1997 was less than or equal to 100 percent of the federal poverty guideline.¹³ The gross monthly income of almost two-thirds of all food stamp households was less than or equal to 75 percent of the poverty guideline, and the income of 39 percent of all food stamp households was less than or equal to 50 percent of the guideline (Table 3.1).

The FSP effectively targets benefits to the most needy households. That is, poorer households receive larger food stamp benefits than do households with more income. While only 39 percent of all food stamp households had a gross monthly income less than or equal to 50 percent of the poverty guideline, they received 57 percent of all benefits. In contrast, the households that had gross monthly income

¹⁰The information provided in this chapter and the estimates in Appendices A, B and C are based on a sample of 48,854 households that participated in the FSP in fiscal year 1997. The sample was drawn from food stamp households in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, and the Virgin Islands. Households in Puerto Rico and the Northern Mariana Islands were not included in the sample because Puerto Rico has its own Nutritional Assistance Program which replaced the FSP there in July 1982, and the Northern Mariana Islands participate in another block grant program instead of the FSP.

¹¹The figure of 23.1 million participants differs from the number of food stamp participants according to FNS administrative records, 22.9 million people, because the sample estimate is weighted by households rather than by individuals (see Appendix I).

¹²For more information on the economic status of food stamp households, see appendix Tables A-3 through A-8.

¹³See Appendix E for the Poverty Guidelines.

Table 3.1-- Distribution of Households and Benefits by Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline, Fiscal Year 1997

Gross Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline ^a	Percentage of:	
	All Households	All Benefits
Total^b	100.0	100.0
25% or less	17.4	23.7
26 - 50%	21.8	33.6
51 - 75%	25.6	26.0
76 - 100%	26.3	13.6
101 - 130%	8.3	3.1
131% or more	0.5	0.1

^a Defined as the fiscal year 1997 poverty guidelines published by the Department of Health and Human Services (see Appendix E).

^b Due to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

Source: Fiscal Year 1997 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

over the poverty guideline, which accounted for 8.8 percent of all food stamp households, received only 3.2 percent of all benefits.

To estimate the impact of food stamps on a household's purchasing power, add the dollar value of the food stamps to household income and then examine the distribution of households by poverty status.¹⁴ As shown in Table 3.2, the combination of cash and food stamps—an alternative measure of gross income that includes food stamp benefits—yields a significantly different distribution of food stamp households by poverty status. Specifically, the alternative measure of income sufficiently increased the income of food stamp households to move 7 percent of them above the poverty guideline. Food stamp benefits had an even greater impact on the poorest households, moving 22 percent of food stamp households above 50 percent of the poverty guideline.

HOUSEHOLDS WITH SPECIAL NEEDS

The FSP effectively serves many households that contain people with special needs—that is, children and elderly or disabled people. In fiscal year 1997, 86 percent of all food stamp households had either a child, an elderly person, or a disabled person. These households received 90 percent of all food stamp benefits. This section describes the characteristics of food stamp households with children, elderly people, or disabled people.¹⁵

Households with Children

In fiscal year 1997, the FSP served approximately 12 million children each month, representing more than half of all participants. Of all food stamp households, 58 percent had children (Table 3.3). Compared with other food stamp households, households that contained children received a relatively high average food stamp benefit of \$234 per month (Table 3.4). This relatively high benefit primarily reflects the fact that the average household size among food stamp households with children (3.4 people) was larger than the average household size among all food stamp households (2.4 people).

Children who received food stamps in fiscal year 1997 tended to live in households that were headed by single parents and that received AFDC/TANF benefits in addition to food stamps. Of all food stamp households with children, 69 percent were headed by a single parent, representing 40 percent of all food stamp households. Since the AFDC/TANF program serves predominantly single-parent families, a large percentage (63 percent) of these single-parent food stamp households also received AFDC/TANF. More than one-quarter of the single-parent food stamp households had earnings.

Ten percent of food stamp households contained married couples and children, representing 17 percent of all food stamp households with children. The characteristics of married-couple households with

¹⁴This comparison assumes that program participants value their food stamp benefits at face value.

¹⁵See Appendices A-4, A-6, A-17, A-22, A-27, and A-28 for more details concerning these households.

Table 3.2—Effect of Food Stamp Benefits on the Poverty Status of Food Stamp Households, Fiscal Year 1997

Gross Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline ^a	Distribution of Households in Relation to Poverty Guideline		Difference in Percentage Points
	Based on Cash Only	Based on Cash and Food Stamps	
Total^b	100%	100%	0
50% or less	39.3	17.1	-22.2
51-100	51.9	66.8	14.9
101 or more	8.8	16.1	7.3

^aDefined as the fiscal year 1997 poverty guidelines published by the Department of Health and Human Services (see Appendix E).

Source: Fiscal Year 1997 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Table 3.3-- Household Composition and Selected Characteristics of Participating Households, Fiscal Year 1997

Households With:	All Households		Households With:									
	Number (000)	Percent	Earned Income		Social Security		AFDC/TANF		General Assistance		SSI	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total ^a	9,452	100.0	2,284	100.0	1,999	100.0	3,270	100.0	588	100.0	2,504	100.0
Children	5,508	58.3	1,935	84.7	435	21.8	3,187	97.5	103	17.6	730	29.2
Single-Adult Household	3,806	40.3	1,102	48.3	262	13.1	2,415	73.8	67	11.5	468	18.7
Married Couple Household	933	9.9	568	24.9	90	4.5	328	10.0	23	3.9	149	5.9
Other Multiple-Adult Household	426	4.5	183	8.0	77	3.9	247	7.6	10	1.7	106	4.2
Children Only	331	3.5	79	3.5	5	0.3	189	5.8	3	0.5	7	0.3
Unknown	11	0.1	3	0.1	1	0.0	9	0.3	–	–	1	0.0
Elderly	1,667	17.6	57	2.5	1,149	57.5	71	2.2	81	13.8	987	39.4
Living Alone	1,292	13.7	21	0.9	905	45.3	4	0.1	62	10.6	778	31.1
Not Living Alone	375	4.0	37	1.6	244	12.2	67	2.1	19	3.2	209	8.3
Disabled	2,108	22.3	178	7.8	833	41.7	501	15.3	91	15.5	1,756	70.1
Living Alone	1,110	11.7	44	1.9	495	24.8	2	0.1	61	10.3	883	35.3
Not Living Alone	998	10.6	133	5.8	338	16.9	499	15.3	30	5.1	873	34.9
Other Households ^b	1,307	13.8	253	11.1	0	0.0	68	2.1	341	58.0	1	0.0
Single-Person Household	1,168	12.4	195	8.6	0	0.0	51	1.5	325	55.2	1	0.0
Multi-Person Household	139	1.5	58	2.5	–	–	17	0.5	16	2.8	–	–

^a The sum of individual categories does not match the table total because a household can have more than one of the characteristics in the table.

^b Households not containing children, elderly persons, or disabled persons.

– No sample households are found in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 1997 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Table 3.4-- Average Values of Selected Characteristics by Household Composition, Fiscal Year 1997

Households With:	Average Values			
	Gross Monthly Income (Dollars)	Net Monthly Income (Dollars)	Monthly Food Stamp Benefit (Dollars)	Household Size (Persons)
Total	558	299	169	2.4
Children	648	364	234	3.4
Single-Adult Household	576	302	228	3.1
Married Couple Household	953	614	269	4.6
Other Multiple-Adult Household	838	538	268	4.4
Children Only	372	158	165	2.0
Unknown	553	272	295	3.7
Elderly	577	319	63	1.3
Living Alone	521	266	47	1.0
Not Living Alone	767	503	118	2.5
Disabled	687	418	104	2.1
Living Alone	525	244	52	1.0
Not Living Alone	868	612	162	3.4
Other Households^a	185	52	118	1.1
Single-Person Household	159	38	110	1.0
Multi-Person Household	407	170	185	2.2

^a Households not containing children, elderly persons, or disabled persons.

Source: Fiscal Year 1997 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

children varied considerably from those of single-adult households with children. The average monthly food stamp benefit for single-adult households was lower than that of married-couple households due to the smaller size of single-adult households. The per capita benefit was higher for people in single-adult households than people in married-couple households (\$74 versus \$58) because single-adult households were poorer. Single-adult households with children had substantially lower gross monthly incomes (\$576 versus \$953). Of all married-couple households with children, 61 percent received income from earnings and 35 percent received AFDC/TANF. Households with children constituted 85 percent of all food stamp households with earnings.

Households With Elderly People

In fiscal year 1997 the FSP served an average of 1.8 million elderly people each month.¹⁶ As shown in Table 3.3, food stamp households containing elderly members represented 18 percent of all food stamp households. These households received an average food stamp benefit of \$63 per month (Table 3.4).

Elderly people who received food stamps tended to live alone, and thus received relatively small food stamp benefits. In fiscal year 1997, 78 percent of all food stamp households with elderly members were single-person households. These households received an average food stamp benefit of \$47 per month compared with \$118 in benefits for households with elderly people not living alone. Elderly people not living alone lived in households averaging 2.5 people.

Food stamp households that contained elderly people tended to receive SSI or Social Security income. In fiscal year 1997, 59 percent of all food stamp households with elderly members received SSI, 69 percent received Social Security, and 36 percent received both SSI and Social Security income. Food stamp households with elderly members represented 39 percent of all food stamp households with SSI and 57 percent of food stamp households with Social Security income.

Households With Disabled People

In fiscal year 1997, households that contained disabled people represented 22 percent of all food stamp households (Table 3.3).¹⁷ These households received an average monthly food stamp benefit of \$104.

Similar to households with elderly members, households containing a disabled person living alone received a lower average monthly food stamp benefit than did households that contained disabled people not living alone (\$52 compared with \$162). About 53 percent of food stamp households that contained disabled people were single-person households, while 47 percent were multiple-person

¹⁶Elderly people are those age 60 or over.

¹⁷In this report, disabled people are defined as those under age 65 who receive SSI and those age 18 to 61 who receive Social Security, veterans benefits, or other governmental benefits as a result of disability. Before 1995, disabled people were defined as those who receive SSI but are not elderly. The new definition allows individuals to be classified as both elderly and disabled when applicable and has the effect of increasing the number of FSP participants who are considered disabled.

households. Once again the difference in benefits between the two groups reflects differences in average household size. Disabled people who did not live alone lived in households averaging 3.4 people.

Other Households Served by the FSP

The FSP serves needy households other than those that contain children, elderly people, or disabled people. In fiscal year 1997, 14 percent of all food stamp households consisted solely of one or more nonelderly, non-disabled adults (Table 3.3). These households received an average food stamp benefit of \$118 per month (Table 3.4). They tended to be single-person households (89 percent) and represented the majority (58 percent) of households that received General Assistance (GA).

Of all food stamp households in fiscal year 1997, 38 percent were individuals who lived alone. Because these households only contained one individual, the average monthly food stamp benefit was only \$71. Most of these individuals (62 percent) were female, and 36 percent were elderly. Compared with all food stamp households, a relatively small proportion of food stamp participants living alone received earnings (8 percent), and a relatively high proportion had zero gross income (17 percent).¹⁸

CHARACTERISTICS OF FSP PARTICIPANTS

The FSP serves a broad spectrum of individuals. In fiscal year 1997 more than half were children (less than 18 years old), 41 percent were nonelderly adults (age 18 to 59), and 8 percent were elderly adults. Approximately 66 percent of the children served by the FSP were school age (between ages 5 and 17). Seventy-two percent of elderly adults and 70 percent of nonelderly adults were female. The majority (70 percent) of nonelderly adult food stamp participants lived in households with children – approximately 57 percent were single parents and 29 percent were married parents.¹⁹

With the exception of certain groups of individuals, such as caretakers of small children and people working at least 30 hours a week, all able-bodied nonelderly adult food stamp participants are required to register for work and accept suitable employment as a condition of receiving food stamps. As with participants in the FSP, participants in other assistance programs often are required to register for

¹⁸For more information on other households served by the FSP, see appendix Tables A-4, A-22, and A-28.

¹⁹For more information on FSP participants and household heads, see appendix Tables A-24 and A-27 through A-30.

work. In fiscal year 1997, 22 percent of all food stamp household heads were registered for work under the FSP or another assistance program.²⁰ Most food stamp household heads (73 percent) were exempt from work registration requirements – 24 percent of household heads were disabled, 13 percent were younger or older than the required ages, 17 percent were the caretakers of a child or an incapacitated adult, 11 percent were already employed full time, and 9 percent were exempt for other reasons.²¹

CHANGES IN THE ECONOMIC CONDITION OF FOOD STAMP HOUSEHOLDS

The overall economic conditions of the average food stamp household improved between fiscal year 1996 and fiscal year 1997. The average net income of food stamp households increased by 6.2 percent in real dollars (Table 3.5), and the percentage of households with zero net income (23 percent) decreased slightly (from 25 percent in 1996). The percentage of households with earnings increased from approximately 23 percent in fiscal year 1996 to 24 percent in fiscal year 1997. The percentage of households receiving AFDC/TANF fell from 37 percent to less than 35 percent while the percentage of all FSP households with children dropped slightly from 60 percent to 58 percent. The increase in the percentage of households with a disabled member was associated with an increase in the percentage of households receiving SSI (from 24 percent to 27 percent).

The average food stamp benefit decreased in real dollars from \$169 in fiscal year 1996 to \$165 in fiscal year 1997, due in part to the reduction of the maximum allotment from 103 percent of the cost of the Thrifty Food Plan to 100 percent. The real value of the maximum food stamp benefit for a family of four in the continental United States decreased from \$397 to \$390. The percentage of food stamp households receiving the maximum benefit dropped from 25 percent to 23 percent.

²⁰Reports in this series prior to summer 1989 included as work registrants only people required to register for work under the FSP; the summer 1989 through fiscal year 1997 reports include as work registrants food stamp participants registered for work under the FSP and food stamp participants registered for the Job Opportunities and Basic Skills (JOBS) program. For more information on the work registration status of food stamp participants and household heads, see appendix Table A-29.

²¹The work registration status of 4 percent of household heads was unknown.

Table 3.5—Average Nominal and Real Values of Selected Characteristics, Fiscal Year 1996 and Fiscal Year 1997

Selected Characteristics	Nominal Values			Real Values	
	Fiscal Year 1996	Fiscal Year 1997	Percentage Change	Fiscal Year 1997	Percentage Change
Average Gross Income ^a					
Per Household	\$528	\$558	+6.5	\$545	+3.2
Per Person	258	278	+7.8	272	+5.4
Average Net Income ^a					
Per Household	275	299	+8.7	292	+6.2
Per Person	123	137	+11.4	134	+8.9
Average Total Deduction ^a	287	291	+1.4	284	-1.1
Average Household Benefit ^b	174	169	-2.8	165	-5.2
Maximum Coupon Benefit for a Family of Four in the Continental U.S. ^b	397	400	+0.8	390	-1.8
Consumer Price Index					
All Items	156.9	160.5	+2.3		
Food at Home	154.3	158.1	+2.5		

^aReal values are in constant fiscal year 1996 dollars. Fiscal year 1997 values were deflated by the change in the CPI-U for all items between fiscal year 1996 and fiscal year 1997 (2.3 percent).

^bReal values are in constant fiscal year 1996 dollars. Fiscal year 1997 values were deflated by the change in the CPI-U for food at home between fiscal year 1996 and fiscal year 1997 (3.2 percent).

Source of CPI-U average values: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Source of nominal values: Fiscal Year 1996 and Fiscal Year 1997 Food Stamp Quality Control samples.

CHAPTER 4: TRENDS IN FSP PARTICIPATION FROM 1994 TO 1997

The FSP caseload has fallen sharply since its peak of 28 million participants in March 1994. The robust U.S. economy combined with state and federal welfare reform initiatives are credited with causing most of the reduction in FSP participation. As a result of the caseload declines, the characteristics of the FSP caseload changed after 1994.

This chapter examines the changes in the characteristics of FSP participants since the 1994 peak in participation.²² The first section briefly describes the economic and policy changes that occurred after 1994. The second section examines the overall caseload changes from 1994 through 1997. The remaining four sections examine trends in the characteristics of four specific groups of interest: (1) permanent resident aliens, (2) able-bodied adults, (3) AFDC/TANF recipients, and (4) the working poor.

The single federal initiative that caused the most sweeping reforms to the FSP is the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA). The analysis in this chapter, which relies in part on fiscal year 1997 data, provides the first glimpse of the FSP after the passage of PRWORA. However, because PRWORA was implemented in stages over 1997, the full impact will not be apparent until fiscal year 1998 or later.

ECONOMIC AND POLICY CHANGES AFFECTING THE FSP SINCE 1994

Participation in the FSP has fallen 15 percent since 1994. In an average month of 1997, 9.5 million households received food stamp benefits, down from 11.1 million in 1994. By the last month of fiscal year 1997, only 20.9 million people were receiving food stamps, the fewest since 1990.

The 1994 turning point in the FSP caseload coincided with an economic recovery. After a two-year recession, the U.S. economy began growing in 1992. Unemployment rates dropped and continued falling until they reached the lowest point in several decades. Increases in productivity and real Gross Domestic Product led to the creation of millions of new jobs in the 1990s. In 1994, the poverty rate decreased for the first time since 1989, and it continued to fall through 1997.

As the economy improved, low-income adults moved into the labor force and moved their families off food stamps and cash assistance. Many families that were unemployed in 1992 and 1993 were working and self-sufficient in 1995 and 1996. The decline in the FSP caseload was matched by steep declines in the AFDC and other public assistance caseloads.

The early stages of the economic recovery occurred at the same time many states were implementing welfare reform initiatives. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services granted numerous waivers allowing states to reform their AFDC programs in the early 1990s. Many of these reforms

²²Unless otherwise stated, the estimates for each year described in this chapter reflect the characteristics in an average month of that year.

included intensive efforts to move welfare recipients into the work force. Because a large proportion of food stamp households also receive AFDC/TANF (in 1994, 38.1 percent of households received AFDC), these state-level reforms likely had an impact on the FSP.

The welfare reform efforts that began under state waivers culminated in the passage of PRWORA. PRWORA made sweeping changes to the AFDC and Food Stamp programs. New initiatives were created to move welfare recipients into the labor force. At the same time, the legislation made most permanent resident aliens ineligible for food stamp benefits, subjected some able-bodied adults to time limits on food stamp receipt, and lowered food stamp benefits for almost all households.²³

It is still unclear exactly how much of the decline in food stamps and cash assistance caseloads was caused by the economy and how much was caused by state and federal welfare reforms. However, it is likely that both circumstances contributed significantly to the decreasing trends.

OVERALL FSP CASELOAD TRENDS SINCE 1994

The characteristics of all FSP participants changed from 1994 through 1997. In particular, fewer households had preschool-age children while more have elderly or disabled members. Furthermore, more households receive earned income while fewer households received cash public assistance.

From 1994 through 1997, the number of food stamp households with children fell by 18.7 percent (Table 4.1). Historically, children constitute a significant portion of the FSP. Households with children were 61.1 percent of the caseload in 1994 but only 58.3 percent in 1997. This decline was steady over the analysis period and was observed primarily among those households with preschool age children. The percentage of households with preschool-age children fell from 35.7 percent in 1994 to only 31.4 percent while the percentage of households with school-age children remained unchanged.

From 1994 through 1997, while the actual number of households with elderly remained relatively constant, the proportion of households with elderly increased from 15.8 percent to 17.6 percent of the caseload. The number of households with disabled individuals increased by 46.5 percent, and the proportion of households with disabled individuals increased from 13.0 percent to 22.3 percent. While some of the increase in households with disabled is the result of the change in the definition of disabled from 1994 to 1995, the increase over the remaining years indicates a clear, upward trend.²⁴

From 1994 through 1997, the proportion of food stamp households with earnings increased from 21.4 percent to 24.2 percent. At the same time, fewer households report receiving public assistance. The

²³See Appendix D for more details on the provisions of PRWORA.

²⁴In 1995, the definition of disability changed to allow individuals to be classified as both elderly and disabled. This increased the number of FSP participants considered disabled.

Table 4.1-- Distribution of Participating Households, Persons, and Benefits by Household Composition, Income Source, and Food Stamp Benefit Amount, FY 1994 - FY 1997

Household Characteristic	FY 1994 Households		FY 1995 Households		FY 1996 Households		FY 1997 Households		Change from FY 1994 to FY 1997	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent						
Total	11,091	100.0	10,883	100.0	10,552	100.0	9,452	100.0	-1,638	-14.8
Household Composition										
Children	6,773	61.1	6,492	59.7	6,280	59.5	5,508	58.3	-1,265	-18.7
School Age	4,768	43.0	4,622	42.5	4,538	43.0	4,111	43.5	-657	-13.8
Preschool Age	3,961	35.7	3,719	34.2	3,555	33.7	2,969	31.4	-992	-25.0
No Children	4,318	38.9	4,391	40.3	4,272	40.5	3,945	41.7	-373	-8.6
Elderly Persons	1,753	15.8	1,741	16.0	1,710	16.2	1,667	17.6	-86	-4.9
No Elderly Persons	9,337	84.2	9,141	84.0	8,841	83.8	7,785	82.4	-1,552	-16.6
Disabled Persons	1,439	13.0	2,052	18.9	2,131	20.2	2,108	22.3	670	46.5
No Disabled Persons	9,652	87.0	8,831	81.1	8,421	79.8	7,344	77.7	-2,308	-23.9
Income Source										
Gross Income	9,959	89.8	9,830	90.3	9,473	89.8	8,584	90.8	-1,375	-13.8
No Gross Income	1,132	10.2	1,053	9.7	1,078	10.2	868	9.2	-264	-23.3
Net Income	8,446	76.2	8,165	75.0	7,928	75.1	7,311	77.3	-1,135	-13.4
No Net Income	2,645	23.8	2,718	25.0	2,624	24.9	2,142	22.7	-503	-19.0
Earned Income	2,374	21.4	2,329	21.4	2,379	22.5	2,284	24.2	-90	-3.8
No Earned Income	8,717	78.6	8,553	78.6	8,173	77.5	7,168	75.8	-1,548	-17.8
Unearned Income	9,563	86.2	9,451	86.8	9,119	86.4	7,415	78.4	-2,148	-22.5
No Unearned Income	1,528	13.8	1,432	13.2	1,432	13.6	2,037	21.6	509	33.3
AFDC/TANF Income	4,225	38.1	4,171	38.3	3,866	36.6	3,270	34.6	-955	-22.6
No AFDC/TANF Income	6,866	61.9	6,712	61.7	6,686	63.4	6,183	65.4	-683	-10.0
GA Income	769	6.9	786	7.2	677	6.4	588	6.2	-180	-23.5
No GA Income	10,322	93.1	10,097	92.8	9,875	93.6	8,864	93.8	-1,458	-14.1
AFDC/TANF or GA Income	4,974	44.8	4,926	45.3	4,529	42.9	3,848	40.7	-1,125	-22.6
No AFDC/TANF or GA Income	6,117	55.2	5,957	54.7	6,022	57.1	5,604	59.3	-513	-8.4
SSI	2,371	21.4	2,461	22.6	2,538	24.1	2,504	26.5	133	5.6
No SSI	8,720	78.6	8,422	77.4	8,014	75.9	6,949	73.5	-1,771	-20.3
Social Security Income	1,998	18.0	2,019	18.6	2,034	19.3	1,999	21.1	1	0.1
No Social Security Income	9,093	82.0	8,864	81.4	8,518	80.7	7,454	78.9	-1,639	-18.0
Gross Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline										
0%	1,132	10.2	1,053	9.7	1,078	10.2	868	9.2	-264	-23.3
1-50	3,463	31.2	3,577	32.9	3,300	31.3	2,842	30.1	-621	-17.9
51-100	5,511	49.7	5,356	49.2	5,268	49.9	4,909	51.9	-602	-10.9
100+	985	8.9	897	8.2	905	8.6	834	8.8	-152	-15.4
Food Stamp Benefit										
Minimum Benefit	494	4.5	473	4.3	478	4.5	625	6.6	131	26.5
Maximum Benefit	2,659	24.0	2,734	25.1	2,633	25.0	2,146	22.7	-513	-19.3

Source: Fiscal Year 1994, 1995, 1996, and 1997 Food Stamp Quality Control samples.

proportion receiving AFDC/TANF fell from 38.1 percent to 34.6 percent, and the proportion receiving GA fell from 6.9 percent to 6.2 percent. Proportionately more households report receiving SSI and Social Security, which is likely the result of the increases in households with elderly and disabled food stamp participants.

TRENDS IN PERMANENT RESIDENT ALIEN PARTICIPATION

Prior to PRWORA, 4.5 to 6.0 percent of food stamp participants were permanent resident aliens.²⁵ PRWORA makes most permanent resident aliens ineligible for food stamps.²⁶ As these provisions took effect, the percentage of permanent resident aliens on the FSP fell sharply (Figure 4.1). The proportion of permanent resident aliens in the caseload decreased from 5.6 percent in March 1997 to only 2.6 percent in September 1997.

As the alien proportion of the caseload decreased, the proportion composed of naturalized citizens increased. In 1994, households with naturalized citizens made up 2.0 percent of the caseload, while in 1997, they made up 3.2 percent of the caseload. Naturalized citizens are eligible for food stamps on the same basis as other citizens. The increase in naturalized citizens could result from two factors: (1) an increase in the number of naturalized citizens that join the FSP, and (2) an increase in the number of participating permanent resident aliens (or other aliens) that naturalize (the naturalization rate).

Households with Aliens

From 1994 through 1996, between 8.4 and 9.1 percent of food stamp households contained at least one permanent resident alien, compared with only 7.1 percent in 1997 (Table 4.2). From 1996 through 1997, the average monthly number of households with permanent resident aliens fell by over 250,000, from 941,000 to 675,000.²⁷

In an average month of 1994, 2.0 percent of food stamp households contained a naturalized citizen. By 1997, 3.2 percent of households contained naturalized citizens. Again, this could be driven, in part, by increases in the naturalization rate of permanent resident aliens receiving food stamps.

The proportion of households with refugees declined slightly over the analysis period. Historically, refugees make up a small proportion of the FSP caseload—smaller than the proportion of naturalized citizens. In an average month of fiscal year 1994, 1.5 percent of households contained a refugee,

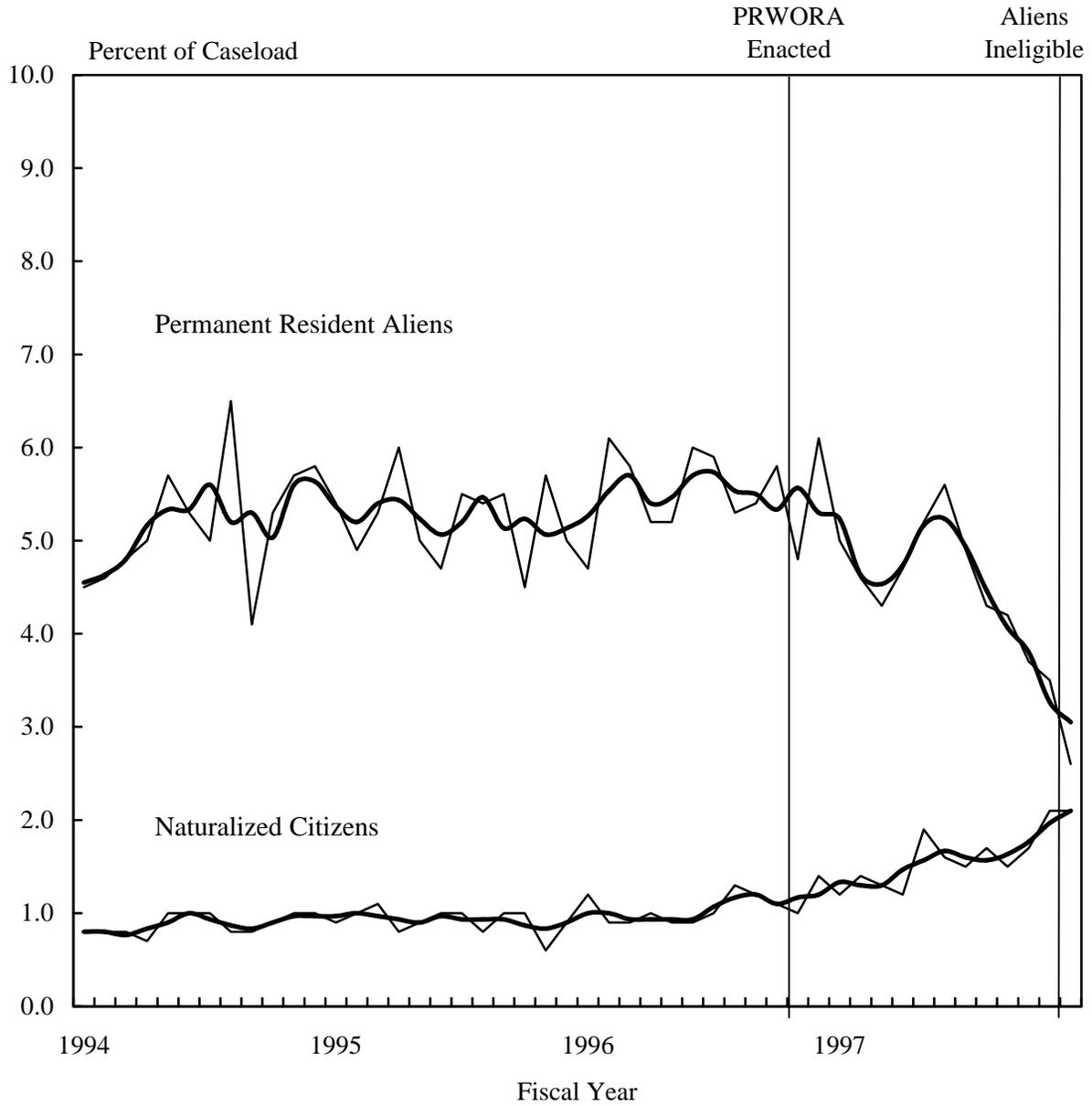
²⁵Permanent resident aliens are immigrants entitled to live permanently in the United States.

²⁶For more details on the alien provisions of PRWORA, see Appendix D.

²⁷The average monthly number of permanent resident aliens in fiscal year 1997 does not reflect the food stamp caseload after PRWORA because some of the provisions of PRWORA were not in effect until late in the fiscal year. For more information on the implementation of PRWORA, see Appendix D.

Figure 4.1

**Permanent Resident Aliens and
Naturalized Citizens by Month
(1994 - 1997)**



—— Percent of monthly caseload ——— Three-month moving average

Source: Fiscal Year 1994, 1995, 1996 and 1997 Food Stamp Quality Control Samples.

**Table 4.2-- Distribution of Households and Participants by Citizenship Status
FY 1994 - FY 1997**

Citizenship Status	FY 1994		FY 1995		FY 1996		FY 1997		Change from FY 1994 to FY 1997	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
	Households^a									
Total	11,091	100.0	10,883	100.0	10,552	100.0	9,452	100.0	-1,638	-14.8
Aliens										
Permanent Resident Aliens ..	932	8.4	989	9.1	941	8.9	675	7.1	-258	-27.6
Refugees	162	1.5	171	1.6	161	1.5	115	1.2	-47	-29.0
U.S. Citizens										
Born in U.S.	10,360	93.4	10,107	92.9	9,813	93.0	8,801	93.1	-1,558	-15.0
Naturalized	217	2.0	217	2.0	239	2.3	305	3.2	88	40.6
Other										
Citizenship Status Unknown	202	1.8	170	1.6	157	1.5	133	1.4	-69	-34.3
	Participants									
Total	28,009	100.0	26,955	100.0	25,926	100.0	23,117	100.0	-4,892	-17.5
Aliens										
Permanent Resident Aliens ..	1,453	5.2	1,451	5.4	1,463	5.6	1,023	4.4	-430	-29.6
Refugees	379	1.4	384	1.4	377	1.5	265	1.1	-114	-30.0
U.S. Citizens										
Born in U.S.	25,412	90.7	24,508	90.9	23,428	90.4	21,158	91.5	-4,254	-16.7
Naturalized	247	0.9	244	0.9	277	1.1	367	1.6	120	48.4
Other										
Citizenship Status Unknown	469	1.7	359	1.3	372	1.4	294	1.3	-175	-37.3

^a Not mutually exclusive.

Source: Fiscal Year 1994, 1995, 1996, and 1997 Food Stamp Quality Control samples.

compared with 1.2 percent of households in 1997. The change in refugees is smaller than the change in permanent resident aliens because refugees do not face the same stringent eligibility restrictions.

In an average month of fiscal year 1994, households with permanent resident aliens received \$182 million in food stamps, 9.7 percent of all food stamp benefits (Table 4.3). However, because permanent resident aliens sometimes live in households with citizens, not all of the \$182 million was intended for permanent resident aliens. When benefits are prorated by the number of permanent resident aliens per household, permanent resident aliens received \$92 million, or 5.0 percent of food stamp benefits in 1994.

Not surprisingly, the percentage of benefits paid to households with permanent resident aliens fell from 1994 through 1997. After increasing slightly to 10.2 percent in 1995, benefits to households with permanent resident aliens fell to 8.4 percent of all benefits in 1997. Similar trends occurred among prorated benefits: After increasing from 1994 through 1996, prorated benefits fell to 4.3 percent of all benefits.

The percentage of benefits going to households with naturalized citizens increased from 2.1 percent in 1994 to 3.1 percent in 1997. Similarly, the percentage of prorated benefits going to naturalized citizens increased from 1994 through 1997. Most of this increase occurred after 1996.

The percentage of benefits going to refugees decreased from 1.8 percent in 1994 to 1.5 percent in 1997. Again, the same trend occurs among prorated benefits. All of the decrease occurs after 1996.

Permanent Resident Aliens by State²⁸

Historically, most permanent resident aliens who participate in the FSP live in one of four states: California, Florida, New York or Texas. In fact, in fiscal year 1994, more than three-fourths of permanent resident alien FSP participants (1.1 million out of 1.5 million) lived in those states (Table 4.4). Within each of those states, permanent resident aliens made up a large share of FSP participants. While permanent resident aliens were only 5.2 percent of the entire FSP caseload in 1994, they were 8.8 percent to 13.2 percent of the caseloads in California, Florida, New York, and Texas.

The proportion of FSP participants who were permanent resident aliens dropped significantly in these four states from 1996 through 1997; California and Texas had the largest decreases. In California, the number of permanent resident aliens decreased from 445,000 (13.5 percent of the California caseload) in 1996 to 302,000 (10.4 percent of the California caseload) in 1997. In Texas, the number of permanent resident aliens decreased from 246,000 (10.0 percent of the Texas caseload) in 1996 to 165,000 (7.8 percent of the Texas caseload) in 1997. Combined, the decreases in the number of permanent resident aliens in California and Texas account for 50 percent of the total decrease in FSP participants who were permanent resident aliens from 1996 through 1997.

²⁸The remaining discussion of aliens concentrates on permanent resident aliens because they are most affected by PRWORA. Additional data on naturalized citizens and refugees can be found in Appendix D.

**Table 4.3-- Distribution of Benefits by Citizenship Status
FY 1994 - FY 1997**

Citizenship Status	FY 1994		FY 1995		FY 1996		FY 1997		Change from FY 1994 to FY 1997	
	Dollars (000)	Percent	Dollars (000)	Percent	Dollars (000)	Percent	Dollars (000)	Percent	Dollars (000)	Percent
Benefits to Households										
Total	1,863,906	100.0	1,870,039	100.0	1,840,613	100.0	1,593,653	100.0	-270,253	-14.5
Aliens										
Permanent Resident Aliens ..	181,655	9.7	191,230	10.2	186,188	10.1	133,140	8.4	-48,515	-26.7
Refugees	34,437	1.8	33,760	1.8	34,988	1.9	23,237	1.5	-11,200	-32.5
U.S. Citizens										
Born in U.S.	1,773,398	95.1	1,777,235	95.0	1,746,644	94.9	1,520,281	95.4	-253,117	-14.3
Naturalized	39,148	2.1	37,175	2.0	42,643	2.3	49,548	3.1	10,400	26.6
Other										
Citizenship Status Unknown	24,256	1.3	19,580	1.0	20,063	1.1	15,908	1.0	-8,348	-34.4
Pro-Rated Benefits^a										
Aliens										
Permanent Resident Aliens ..	92,405	5.0	99,183	5.3	99,245	5.4	68,545	4.3	-23,860	-25.8
Refugees	25,053	1.3	26,632	1.4	26,578	1.4	17,914	1.1	-7,139	-28.5
U.S. Citizens										
Born in U.S.	1,695,811	91.0	1,701,620	91.0	1,668,495	90.6	1,462,797	91.8	-233,014	-13.7
Naturalized	16,025	0.9	16,845	0.9	20,250	1.1	23,604	1.5	7,579	47.3
Other										
Citizenship Status Unknown	24,256	1.3	19,580	1.0	20,063	1.1	15,908	1.0	-8,348	-34.4

^a Pro-rated benefits equal the benefits paid to households multiplied by the ratio of persons with given citizenship status to total household size.

Source: Fiscal Year 1994, 1995, 1996, and 1997 Food Stamp Quality Control samples.

**Table 4.4-- Distribution of Permanent Resident Aliens and Refugees by State
FY 1994 - FY 1997**

Participant Characteristic	Participants									
	FY 1994		FY 1995		FY 1996		FY 1997		Change from FY 1994 to FY 1997	
	Number (000)	Percent of State	Number (000)	Percent						
Permanent Resident Aliens										
Total	1,453	5.2	1,451	5.4	1,463	5.6	1,023	4.4	-430	-29.6
California	463	13.2	431	13.2	445	13.5	302	10.4	-160	-34.7
Florida	132	8.8	127	8.9	157	10.9	103	8.4	-29	-21.9
New York	245	10.8	273	12.8	265	12.4	196	10.0	-48	-19.7
Texas	297	10.9	247	9.5	246	10.0	165	7.8	-132	-44.3
All Other States	316	1.8	373	2.1	350	2.1	256	1.7	-61	-19.2

Source: Fiscal Year 1994, 1995, 1996, and 1997 Food Stamp Quality Control samples.

The number of permanent resident aliens who were food stamp participants in other states increased from 316,000 in 1994 to 373,000 in 1995, and then decreased to 256,000 in 1997. The net change in permanent resident aliens in these states between 1994 and 1997 is proportionate to the change in total food stamp participation in those states.

Demographic Characteristics of Permanent Resident Aliens

Most permanent resident aliens who participate in the FSP are adults. In 1994, 65.6 percent of permanent resident aliens were age 18 to 60 and another 14.9 percent were older than 60 (Table 4.5). From 1996 through 1997, the proportion of permanent resident aliens who were over age 65 increased. This may have resulted from the fact that older food stamp participants tend to have longer participation spells than younger participants, and as such, older permanent resident aliens are more likely to have been participating before August 22, 1996. Furthermore, older permanent resident aliens are more likely to meet the exemption criteria of the alien provisions and thus retain food stamp benefits.

A very small proportion of permanent resident aliens who are food stamp participants are under age 18. In fiscal year 1994, only 19.5 percent of permanent resident aliens were children compared with 60 percent of the FSP as a whole.²⁹ This low percentage of children who are permanent resident aliens is to be expected because children born in the United States are U.S. citizens regardless of the citizenship status of their parents. Thus, the longer their parents have been in the United States, the more likely it is that the children are citizens. The percentage of permanent resident aliens who are under age 18 remained essentially unchanged from 1994 through 1997.

The majority of permanent resident aliens who are FSP participants are female. The proportion of permanent resident aliens who are female remained close to 60 percent from 1994 through 1997.

The proportion of permanent resident aliens who are disabled increased from 1994 through 1997. In 1994, less than 1 percent of permanent resident aliens were disabled. In 1995, 2.6 percent were disabled. Much of the increase from 1994 through 1995 is due to the change in the definition of disabled. After 1995, the percentage of permanent resident aliens who are disabled continued to increase, to 2.9 percent in 1996 and 3.4 percent in 1997.

Economic Characteristics of Permanent Resident Aliens

Overall, nominal monthly income grew slightly among households with permanent resident aliens. The average nominal gross income to households with permanent resident aliens fell from \$688 in 1994 to \$657 in 1995, and then increased to \$692 in 1996 and to \$706 in 1997 (Table 4.6). Similar trends occurred in net income. The average nominal food stamp benefit to households with permanent resident aliens remained relatively constant; in 1997, these households received an average of \$197 a month in food stamp benefits.

²⁹Estimates for the entire FSP caseload from 1994 are for the summer months only.

**Table 4.5-- Demographic Characteristics of Permanent Resident Aliens and Refugees
FY 1994 - FY 1997**

Participant Characteristic	FY 1994		FY 1995		FY 1996		FY 1997		Change from FY 1994 to FY 1997	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Permanent Resident Aliens										
Total	1,453	100.0	1,451	100.0	1,463	100.0	1,023	100.0	-430	-29.6
Age										
0-5	25	1.7	22	1.5	18	1.2	14	1.4	-10	-41.9
6-17	258	17.8	228	15.7	252	17.2	180	17.6	-79	-30.4
18-60	953	65.6	968	66.7	938	64.1	625	61.1	-328	-34.4
61-64	46	3.1	54	3.7	55	3.8	35	3.4	-10	-22.5
65+	172	11.8	179	12.3	199	13.6	168	16.5	-3	-1.8
Gender										
Female	899	61.9	925	63.8	873	59.7	637	62.3	-263	-29.2
Male	553	38.1	525	36.2	590	40.3	386	37.7	-168	-30.3
Disability Status										
Disabled	11	0.8	37	2.6	42	2.9	35	3.4	24	211.3
Not Disabled	1,367	94.1	1,315	90.6	1,322	90.4	909	88.9	-458	-33.5
Refugees										
Total	379	100.0	384	100.0	377	100.0	265	100.0	-114	-30.0
Age										
0-5	29	7.7	21	5.4	35	9.3	19	7.1	-10	-35.5
6-17	100	26.2	120	31.3	108	28.7	82	30.8	-18	-17.8
18-60	208	54.8	187	48.6	192	50.9	128	48.1	-80	-38.5
61-64	13	3.4	15	3.9	10	2.7	6	2.4	-7	-51.5
65+	30	7.9	41	10.7	32	8.4	31	11.6	1	2.9
Gender										
Female	198	52.2	221	57.5	199	52.6	136	51.4	-61	-31.0
Male	181	47.8	163	42.5	178	47.3	129	48.6	-52	-28.9
Disability Status										
Disabled	3	0.8	6	1.6	5	1.2	6	2.2	3	82.8
Not Disabled	348	91.7	345	89.9	337	89.3	234	88.0	-114	-32.8

Source: Fiscal Year 1994, 1995, 1996, and 1997 Food Stamp Quality Control samples.

Table 4.6-- Economic Characteristics of FSP Households with Permanent Resident Aliens FY 1994 - FY 1997

Income Source	FY 1994 Households			FY 1995 Households			FY 1996 Households			FY 1997 Households			Change from FY 1994 to FY 1997	
	Total (000) ^a	Percent	Income ^b Source (Dollars)	Total (000) ^a	Percent	Income ^b Source (Dollars)	Total (000) ^a	Percent	Income ^b Source (Dollars)	Total (000) ^a	Percent	Income ^b Source (Dollars)	Total (000)	Percent
Total	932	100.0	-	989	100.0	-	941	100.0	-	675	100.0	-	-258	-27.6
Gross Income	855	91.7	688	932	94.2	657	892	94.7	692	643	95.3	706	-212	-24.8
Net Income	748	80.2	437	785	79.4	406	763	81.0	434	557	82.6	443	-191	-25.5
Food Stamp Benefit	932	100.0	195	989	100.0	193	941	100.0	198	675	100.0	197	-258	-27.6
Earned Income	277	29.8	819	289	29.2	741	299	31.8	823	214	31.7	803	-64	-22.9
Unearned Income	800	85.8	451	871	88.0	457	842	89.5	441	532	78.9	530	-267	-33.4
AFDC/TANF Income	354	37.9	518	391	39.5	509	346	36.7	514	245	36.3	490	-109	-30.8
General Assistance	61	6.6	299	91	9.2	318	83	8.8	309	55	8.1	282	-6	-10.4
AFDC/TANF or GA Income	415	44.5	486	479	48.4	476	428	45.5	475	299	44.4	452	-115	-27.8
Supplemental Security Income	179	19.2	421	214	21.7	424	223	23.7	454	183	27.1	457	4	2.2
Social Security	74	7.9	451	91	9.2	437	79	8.4	406	70	10.4	529	-4	-5.2
No Income	77	8.3	0	57	5.8	0	50	5.3	0	32	4.7	0	-45	-58.7

^a Categories are not mutually exclusive.

^b Average value of specified source over households with income from source.

Source: Fiscal Year 1994, 1995, 1996, and 1997 Food Stamp Quality Control samples.

The proportion of permanent resident alien households with SSI or Social Security increased from 1994 through 1997. This is consistent with the increase in the proportion of permanent resident aliens who are elderly or disabled. In 1994, 19.2 percent of permanent resident alien households received SSI and 7.9 percent received Social Security. By 1997, 27.1 percent received SSI and 10.4 percent received Social Security.

From 1994 through 1997, a greater portion of permanent resident alien households with food stamps had some other source of income. The percentage of food stamp households with permanent resident aliens that have earned income increased from 29.8 percent in 1994 to 31.7 percent in 1997. The proportion with no income fell from 8.3 percent in 1994 to 5.8 percent in 1995 and to 4.7 percent in 1997.

TRENDS IN ABLE-BODIED ADULT PARTICIPATION

Under PRWORA, able-bodied adults without dependents (ABAWDs) are subject to work requirements and time limits.³⁰ In this section, we examine trends in FSP participation among those who would be classified as ABAWDs if the ABAWD provisions of PRWORA had been effective since 1994. We define ABAWDs subject to sanctions as those who were likely to lose food stamp eligibility unless they were residing in a waiver area or exempted at the state's discretion.³¹ We define ABAWDs not subject to sanctions as those who are eligible to receive food stamps in the month that they are in the sample.³²

Historically, ABAWDs constitute between 4.0 percent and 5.0 percent of the FSP population (Figure 4.2). ABAWDs subject to sanctions constitute about half of that, or 2.0 percent to 2.5 percent. After PRWORA was enacted, the percentage of the caseload composed of ABAWDs decreased. By September 1997, ABAWDs made up only 3.2 percent of the caseload, and two-thirds of them were not subject to sanctions.

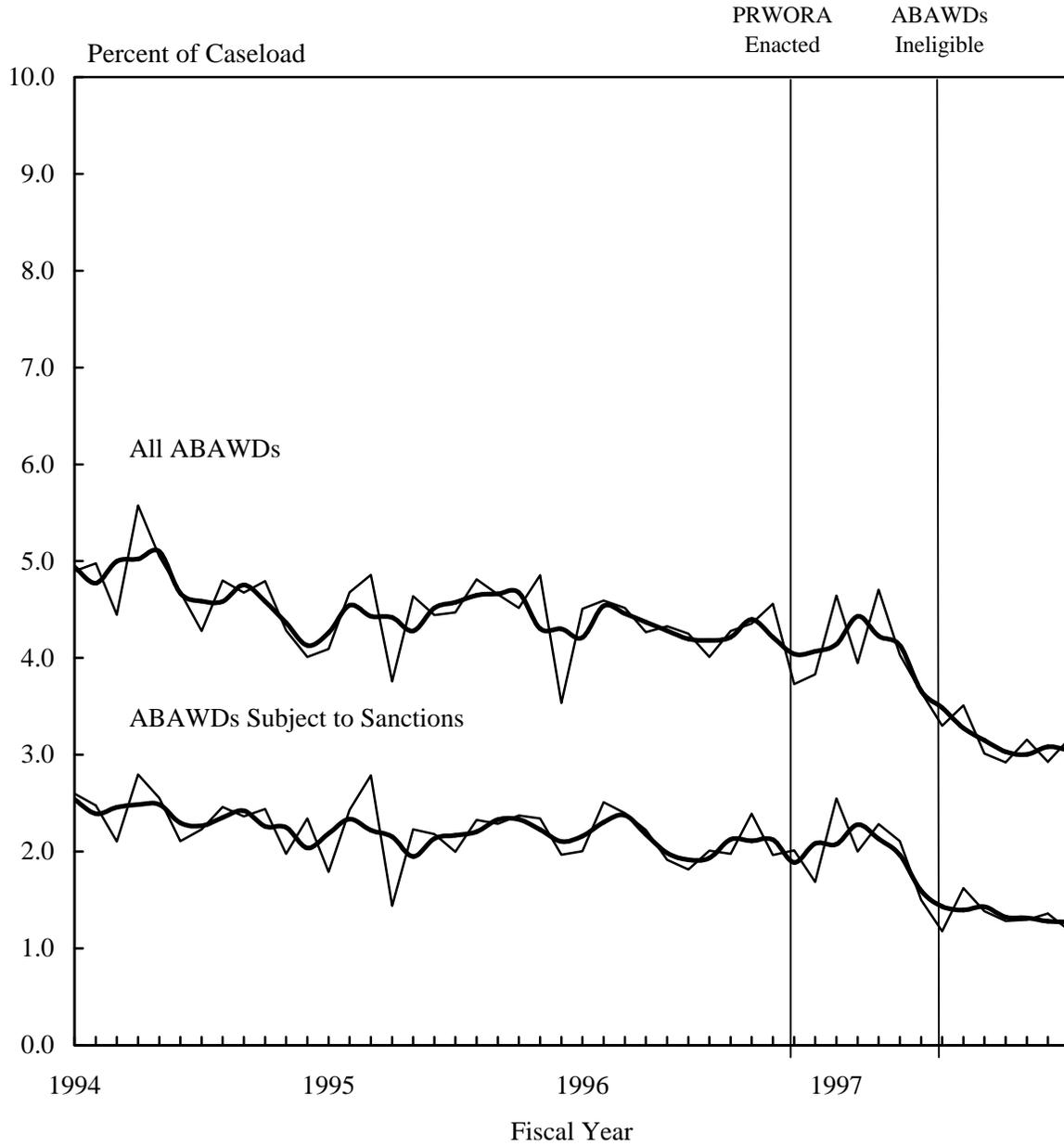
³⁰See Appendix D for more details on the ABAWD provisions of PRWORA.

³¹These are individuals who are not meeting the work requirement and who have received food stamps in their current spell for more than three months. Note that many of these individuals will not lose eligibility because they are covered by the high unemployment waivers of the 15 percent exemption. Furthermore, we can not determine if all individuals who have received food stamps for more than three months actually do exceed the time limit.

³²These are individuals who are meeting the work requirement in that month or are not meeting the work requirement but have received less than three months of food stamps in their current spell. Note that this does not account for high-unemployment waiver exemptions provided in PRWORA or the 15-percent exemptions provided under the Balanced Budget Act of 1997.

Figure 4.2

**All ABAWDs and Non-Exempt
ABAWDs by Month
(1993 - 1997)**



——— Percent of monthly caseload ——— Three-month moving average

Source: Fiscal Year 1994, 1995, 1996 and 1997 Food Stamp Quality Control Samples.

Prior to PRWORA, households with ABAWDs received 7.0 to 8.0 percent of all food stamp benefits. When the ABAWD provisions took effect in 1997, households with ABAWDs received only 6.1 percent of food stamp benefits.³³

ABAWDs by State

In general, ABAWDs are proportionately distributed across states, with the largest ABAWD populations occurring in the largest states. While there is some variation across states in the proportion of ABAWDs that are not subject to sanctions, much of this variation is due to the fact that some states have a very small number of ABAWDs.³⁴

Demographic Characteristics of ABAWDs

By definition, ABAWDs are between the ages of 18 and 50. Within that range, ABAWDs tend to be older (Table 4.7). In 1994, 60.3 percent of ABAWDs were between the ages of 30 and 50. Of those, most were under age 40. The age distribution of ABAWDs did change slightly from 1994 through 1996. After PRWORA, most ABAWDs between the ages of 30 and 50 were over age 40.

In 1994, over 40 percent of ABAWDs were female. The proportion of female ABAWDs increased each year. By 1997, 45.0 percent of ABAWDs were female.

The majority of ABAWDs are U.S. citizens. In 1994, 89.7 percent of ABAWDs were citizens, and 4.2 percent were permanent resident aliens. After the alien provisions of PRWORA were enacted, the percentage of ABAWDs who are permanent resident aliens decreased to 3.1 percent.

ABAWDs tend to live by themselves. From 1994 through 1997, approximately 75 percent of ABAWD households had only one person, and another 20 percent of ABAWD households had only two people (Table 4.8).

Economic Characteristics of ABAWDs

From 1994 through 1997, the percentage of ABAWDs who were employed increased from 14.6 percent to 19.1 percent (Table 4.7). The largest increase occurred from 1996 through 1997, after PRWORA made some nonworking ABAWDs ineligible for food stamps. Of those who are employed, less than half are employed full time.

Most ABAWDs are out of the labor force. In 1994, 61.6 percent of ABAWDs were not working and were not looking for work. The percentage of ABAWDs out of the labor force increased to 64.4

³³See Appendix B for more details on benefits to ABAWDs.

³⁴See Appendix B for more information on ABAWDs by state.

**Table 4.7-- Demographic and Economic Characteristics of ABAWD Participants
FY 1994 - FY 1997**

Participant Characteristic	FY 1994		FY 1995		FY 1996		FY 1997		Change from FY 1994 to FY 1997	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	1,318	100.0	1,197	100.0	1,107	100.0	833	100.0	-485	-36.8
Age										
18-21	198	15.0	174	14.5	150	13.6	118	14.1	-81	-40.7
22-30	325	24.7	286	23.9	251	22.6	184	22.1	-141	-43.4
30-40	428	32.5	372	31.1	376	34.0	249	29.9	-179	-41.8
40-50	367	27.8	365	30.5	330	29.8	283	34.0	-84	-22.8
Gender										
Female	547	41.5	526	43.9	492	44.4	375	45.0	-172	-31.4
Male	771	58.5	672	56.1	615	55.6	458	55.0	-313	-40.6
Citizenship Status										
U.S. Citizen	1,182	89.7	1,075	89.8	1,000	90.3	766	91.9	-417	-35.2
Permanent Resident Alien	55	4.2	58	4.9	53	4.8	26	3.1	-29	-53.0
Other Alien	2	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	0	0.0	-1	-84.1
Unknown	45	3.4	33	2.8	28	2.5	22	2.6	-23	-51.8
Employment Status										
Employed Full-Time	83	6.3	83	7.0	74	6.7	70	8.4	-14	-16.2
Employed Part-Time	64	4.9	63	5.3	68	6.2	56	6.7	-9	-13.7
Employed, Hours Unspecified	25	1.9	24	2.0	25	2.2	16	2.0	-9	-34.5
Migrant Farm Labor	0	0.0	1	0.0	-	-	-	-	0	-100.0
Primarily Self-Employed, Farming Primarily Self-Employed, Nonfarming	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.2	1	400.5
Unemployed	20	1.5	17	1.4	14	1.3	15	1.8	-5	-25.5
Not Employed	284	21.6	238	19.9	199	18.0	161	19.3	-124	-43.4
Unknown	812	61.6	753	62.9	713	64.4	501	60.1	-312	-38.4
	28	2.1	18	1.5	14	1.2	14	1.7	-14	-50.1

- No sample participants in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 1994, 1995, 1996, and 1997 Food Stamp Quality Control samples.

**Table 4.8-- Demographic and Economic Characteristics of ABAWD Households
FY 1994 - FY 1997**

Household Characteristic	FY 1994		FY 1995		FY 1996		FY 1997		Change from FY 1994 to FY 1997	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	1,183	100.0	1,089	100.0	1,008	100.0	760	100.0	-423	-35.8
Household Size										
1	880	74.4	829	76.2	762	75.6	566	74.6	-314	-35.6
2	237	20.0	213	19.5	199	19.7	153	20.2	-84	-35.3
3	48	4.0	40	3.7	41	4.1	32	4.3	-15	-32.2
4	13	1.1	4	0.4	5	0.5	6	0.7	-8	-57.4
5	4	0.4	2	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.2	-3	-66.2
6+	1	0.0	1	0.1	1	0.1	0	0.1	0	-24.7
Length of Current Participation Spell										
Less than 3 months	358	30.2	321	29.5	312	31.0	228	30.1	-129	-36.1
3 months to 6 months	196	16.6	171	15.7	162	16.0	115	15.1	-82	-41.5
6 Months to 1 year	188	15.9	171	15.7	144	14.3	94	12.3	-94	-50.0
1 Year to 2 Years	142	12.0	143	13.1	122	12.1	95	12.5	-47	-33.2
More than 2 Years	160	13.5	149	13.7	150	14.9	125	16.5	-35	-21.8
Income Source										
Earned Income	230	19.4	212	19.5	208	20.6	175	23.1	-54	-23.6
No Earned Income	953	80.6	876	80.5	800	79.4	584	76.9	-369	-38.7
Unearned Income	578	48.9	538	49.4	452	44.8	257	33.8	-321	-55.5
No Unearned Income	605	51.1	550	50.6	556	55.2	503	66.2	-102	-16.9
AFDC/TANF Income	35	2.9	26	2.3	20	2.0	28	3.7	-7	-18.8
No AFDC/TANF Income	1,148	97.1	1,063	97.7	987	98.0	732	96.3	-417	-36.3
GA Income	269	22.7	242	22.2	172	17.1	110	14.4	-159	-59.2
No GA Income	914	77.3	847	77.8	836	82.9	650	85.6	-264	-28.9
SSI	71	6.0	68	6.3	70	6.9	52	6.8	-19	-27.0
No SSI	1,112	94.0	1,020	93.7	938	93.1	708	93.2	-404	-36.3
Social Security Income	55	4.6	49	4.5	51	5.0	41	5.4	-14	-25.2
No Social Security Income	1,128	95.4	1,039	95.5	957	95.0	719	94.6	-410	-36.3
Gross Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline										
0%	537	45.4	483	44.4	498	49.5	360	47.4	-177	-32.9
1-50	318	26.9	315	29.0	252	25.0	182	24.0	-136	-42.7
51-100	278	23.5	245	22.5	215	21.4	186	24.5	-92	-33.0
100+	50	4.2	45	4.2	42	4.1	31	4.1	-19	-37.8

Source: Fiscal Year 1994, 1995, 1996, and 1997 Food Stamp Quality Control samples.

percent from 1994 through 1996. After PRWORA's work requirements were enacted, the percentage of ABAWDs out of the labor force fell to 60.1 percent.

In 1994, 21.6 percent of ABAWDs were not working but looking for work (unemployed). From 1994 through 1996, the percentage of ABAWDs who were unemployed decreased to 18.0 percent as a greater share of ABAWDs either found employment or left the labor force altogether. After PRWORA was enacted, the percentage of ABAWDs who were unemployed increased to 19.3 percent. As the percentage of employed ABAWDs increased, the percentage of ABAWD households that have earnings increased (Table 4.8). In 1994, 19.4 percent of ABAWDs lived in households with earnings. That rose to 20.6 percent in 1996 and to 23.1 percent in 1997. This is likely the result of more ABAWDs working at the same time that non-working ABAWDs are becoming ineligible. Because ABAWDs tend to live in single-person households, it is likely that most of this income is earned by the ABAWDs themselves.

In 1994, about half of all ABAWD households received some unearned income. Of those with unearned income, the most common source was GA. The percentage of ABAWD households receiving GA decreased from 1994 through 1997. In 1994, 22.7 percent of ABAWD households received GA. This fell to 22.2 percent in 1995, to 17.1 percent in 1996, and to 14.4 percent in 1997.

The percent of ABAWD households receiving AFDC/TANF increased from 1994 through 1997. Although ABAWDs are ineligible for AFDC/TANF, they may still reside in households that received AFDC. Only 2.9 percent of ABAWD households received AFDC/TANF in 1994. After decreasing to 2.0 percent in 1996, the percentage of ABAWD households with AFDC/TANF increased to 3.7 percent in 1997.

From year to year, there are small changes in the overall income levels of ABAWDs. In each year from 1994 through 1997, just under 50 percent of ABAWD households have zero household income (the estimates range from a low of 44.4 percent in 1995 to a high of 49.5 percent in 1996). Typically, about one-fourth of ABAWD households have income between 1 and 50 percent of the poverty guidelines, and another fourth have income above 50 percent of the poverty guidelines. Given the minor fluctuations in income that occurred before 1996, it does not appear that PRWORA had a significant impact on the poverty status of ABAWDs.

Just less than one-third of all ABAWDs have received food stamps for less than three months in their current participation spell.³⁵ More than half of ABAWDs have received food stamps for less than one year. The distribution of ABAWDs by the length of their participation spell changed only slightly from 1994 through 1997.

³⁵Estimates of the length of food stamp participation do not include previous FSP participation spells.

TRENDS IN FOOD STAMP HOUSEHOLDS WITH AFDC/TANF

PRWORA replaced the AFDC program with Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF). TANF provides block grants to states for programs of time-limited and work-conditioned aid to families. Though states were required to have their TANF programs in effect by July 1, 1997, most states did so earlier. In this section, we examine trends in food stamp households that receive AFDC (before PRWORA) or TANF (after PRWORA).

Households with AFDC/TANF

Traditionally, households receiving AFDC/TANF constitute about 40 percent of all food stamp households (Figure 4.3).³⁶ Beginning in 1995, there was a steady decline in the proportion of food stamp households receiving AFDC/TANF. The average number of households with AFDC/TANF decreased from 38.1 percent in 1994 to 34.6 percent in 1997. By September 1997, only 32.9 percent of food stamp households receiving TANF. Single female-headed households receiving AFDC/TANF, which constitute the majority of households receiving AFDC/TANF, experienced similar trends.³⁷

While households with AFDC/TANF account for less than 40 percent of all food stamp households, they typically receive about 50 percent of food stamp benefits. In 1994, households with AFDC/TANF received \$984 million in food stamp benefits (52.8 percent of all food stamp benefits), and in 1997 they received \$785 million in food stamp benefits (49.3 percent of all food stamp benefits).

In most households with AFDC/TANF, every member of the household is covered by AFDC/TANF (referred to as “pure” AFDC/TANF households). However, from 1994 through 1997, the proportion of AFDC/TANF households that were pure decreased.³⁸

Households with AFDC/TANF by state

The average monthly proportion of food stamp households with AFDC/TANF fell from 38.1 percent in fiscal year 1994 to 34.6 percent in fiscal year 1997 (Table 4.9). Within most states, the proportion of food stamp households with AFDC/TANF fell as well. However, the magnitude of the change varies widely by state.

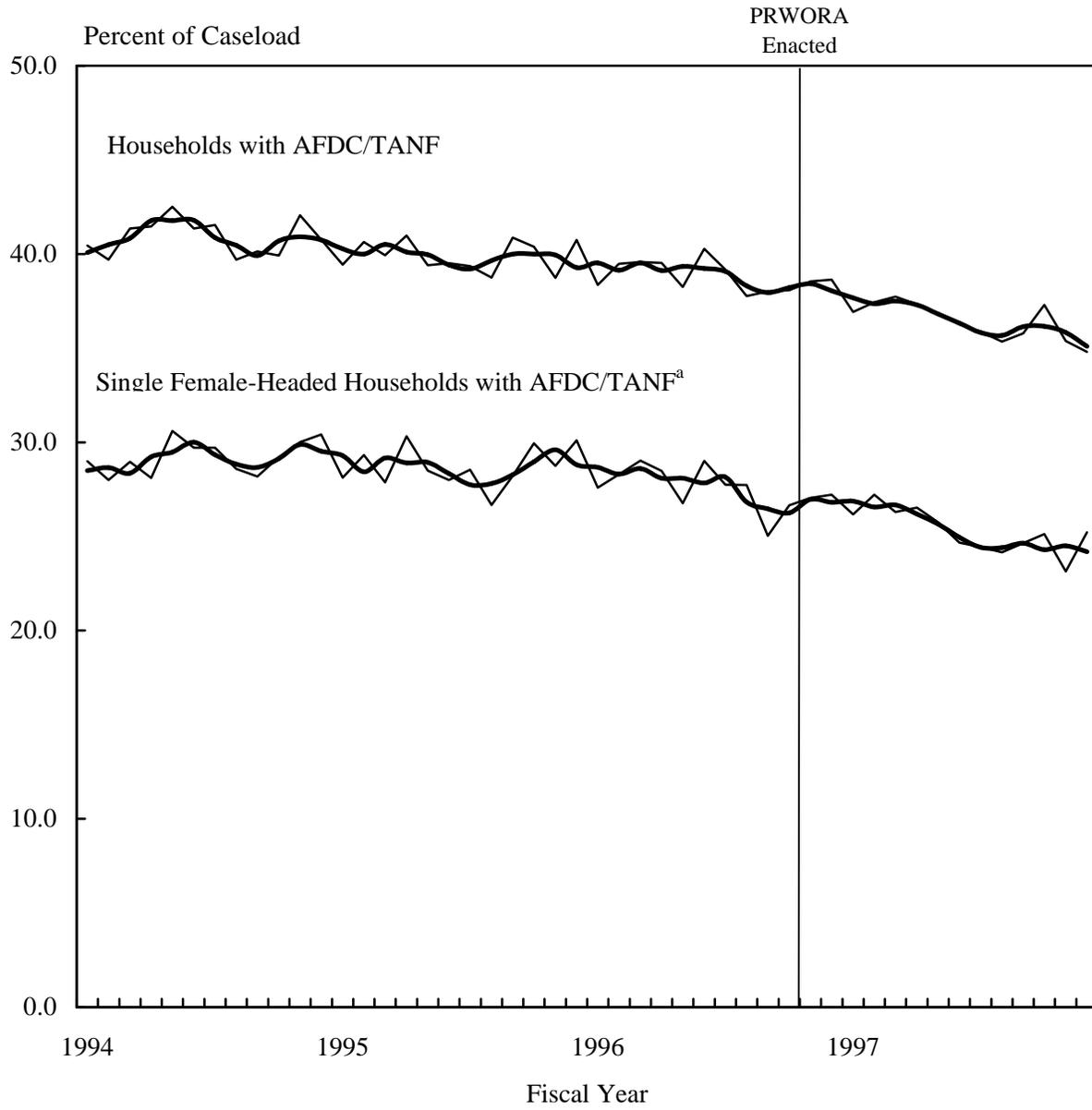
³⁶Historically, almost all of the households that receive AFDC/TANF also participate in the FSP. In 1994 and 1995, approximately 88 percent of households that received AFDC also received food stamps.

³⁷Single female-headed households are defined as households with one female adult and children, no other adults present.

³⁸See Appendix B for more information on pure and mixed AFDC/TANF households.

Figure 4.3

**All Households and Single Female-Headed
Households with AFDC/TANF by Month
(1994 - 1997)**



——— Percent of monthly caseload ——— Three-month moving average

Source: Fiscal Year 1994, 1995, 1996 and 1997 Food Stamp Quality Control Samples.
a Defined as households with one female adult and children, no other adults present.

Table 4.9-- Households Receiving AFDC/TANF in the 10 States with the Largest Change from FY 1994 to FY 1997

States	FY 1994		FY 1995		FY 1996		FY 1997		Change from FY 1994 to FY 1997	
	Number (000)	Percent of State	Number (000)	Percent						
Total	4,225	38.1	4,171	38.3	3,866	36.6	3,270	34.6	-955	-22.6
Iowa	34	42.8	31	41.8	27	37.2	23	33.9	-11	-32.5
Louisiana	81	29.2	71	26.7	65	25.2	45	20.3	-37	-45.1
Maryland	82	50.0	79	46.5	74	45.0	60	39.4	-23	-27.4
Michigan	216	49.7	195	46.7	163	39.9	139	37.8	-77	-35.7
Minnesota	64	48.5	57	43.2	54	42.2	41	36.8	-24	-36.9
Montana	10	36.7	11	38.0	10	33.8	7	26.9	-3	-29.6
Oregon	35	27.5	32	24.4	31	22.6	20	16.9	-15	-41.6
South Carolina	48	33.2	44	31.3	41	29.3	34	24.1	-15	-30.4
Wisconsin	63	51.3	62	52.4	49	46.3	32	36.2	-31	-49.5
Wyoming	5	39.5	5	39.3	4	34.6	3	23.7	-2	-47.5

Source: Fiscal Year 1994, 1995, 1996, and 1997 Food Stamp Quality Control samples.

Wisconsin and Wyoming had the largest decreases. In Wisconsin, AFDC/TANF households fell from 51.3 percent of food stamp households in 1994 to just 36.2 percent in 1997. Most of this 15.1-percentage-point drop occurred after PRWORA. Food stamp benefits paid to AFDC/TANF households in Wisconsin fell from 69.1 percent of all state benefits in 1994 to only 51.1 percent in 1997 (Table 4.10).

In Wyoming, a state with low AFDC/TANF (and FSP) participation, households with AFDC/TANF fell from 39.5 percent of the state FSP caseload in 1994 to only 23.7 percent in 1997. Wyoming experienced similar decreases in food stamp benefits paid to AFDC/TANF households. Other states with large decreases in the percentage of FSP households with AFDC/TANF include, in order of the magnitude of the decrease: Minnesota, Michigan, Maryland, Oregon, Montana, South Carolina, Iowa and Louisiana. These states also had relatively large decreases in the percentage of FSP benefits going to households with AFDC/TANF.³⁹

Demographic Characteristics of Food Stamp Households with AFDC/TANF

By definition, food stamp households with AFDC/TANF have children. The proportion of AFDC/TANF households with preschool-age children fell from 1994 through 1997 (Table 4.11). In 1994, 58.8 percent of food stamp households with AFDC had a preschool-age child. This fell to 54.6 percent in 1997. At the same time, the proportion with school age children increased. Much of the change occurred after PRWORA.

While the average size of food stamp households with AFDC/TANF remained relatively constant, the distribution of households by household size varied slightly. In 1994, one-third of food stamp households with AFDC had one or two members and one-half had three or four members. From 1994 through 1996, the proportion of households with one or two members increased and the proportion with four members decreased. After PRWORA, the proportion of households with one member continued to increase, but the proportion with two members fell.

From 1994 through 1996, the proportion of AFDC/TANF households with long participation spells increased. The percentage of food stamp households with participation spells of more than two years increased from 35.0 percent in 1994 to 40.7 percent in 1997. The proportion of households with participation spells less than two years decreased. Much of the change occurred between 1994 and 1995, suggesting that as the economy recovered, short-term participants left the caseload.

Economic Characteristics of Food Stamp Households with AFDC/TANF

Between 1994 and 1997, a greater percentage of AFDC/TANF households had household heads that were employed. In 1994, only 7.9 percent of the heads of food stamp households with AFDC were employed while 80.3 percent were out of the labor force. From 1994 through 1997, the percentage

³⁹For data on AFDC/TANF receipt in other states, see Appendix B.

Table 4.10-- Food Stamp Benefits to Households Receiving AFDC/TANF in the 10 States with the Largest Change from FY 1994 to FY 1997

State	Benefits to Households with AFDC/TANF									
	FY 1994		FY 1995		FY 1996		FY 1997		Change from FY 1994 to FY 1997	
	Dollars (000)	Percent	Dollars (000)	Percent	Dollars (000)	Percent	Dollars (000)	Percent	Dollars (000)	Percent
Total	983,586	52.8	996,149	53.3	941,914	51.2	785,330	49.3	-198,256	-20.2
Iowa	7,084	59.8	6,727	57.9	6,037	53.1	5,011	50.5	-2,073	-29.3
Louisiana	22,980	43.7	20,519	40.3	19,332	38.2	12,768	31.5	-10,212	-44.4
Maryland	20,522	67.1	20,545	64.7	19,244	62.4	15,875	56.7	-4,647	-22.6
Michigan	47,842	65.7	44,080	64.0	37,107	54.4	32,211	54.5	-15,631	-32.7
Minnesota	12,954	64.7	12,182	62.3	11,828	62.0	9,114	59.3	-3,840	-29.6
Montana	2,380	52.2	2,601	57.1	2,383	49.8	1,765	38.5	-615	-25.9
Oregon	8,343	44.0	8,089	39.7	7,425	36.7	4,123	24.2	-4,220	-50.6
South Carolina	13,172	51.6	12,093	47.8	10,667	44.5	8,540	38.3	-4,632	-35.2
Wisconsin	12,609	69.1	13,520	70.9	10,556	61.6	6,756	51.1	-5,853	-46.4
Wyoming	1,077	51.7	1,219	52.7	1,068	45.5	665	34.3	-412	-38.2

Source: Fiscal Year 1994, 1995, 1996, and 1997 Food Stamp Quality Control samples.

**Table 4.11-- Demographic and Economic Characteristics of Households Receiving AFDC/TANF
FY 1994 - FY 1997**

Household Characteristic	FY 1994		FY 1995		FY 1996		FY 1997		Change from FY 1994 to FY 1997	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent						
Total	4,225	100.0	4,171	100.0	3,866	100.0	3,270	100.0	-955	-22.6
Age of Youngest Child										
Preschool Age	2,483	58.8	2,415	57.9	2,206	57.1	1,784	54.6	-699	-28.1
School Age	1,662	39.3	1,676	40.2	1,600	41.4	1,403	42.9	-259	-15.6
Household Size										
1	56	1.3	115	2.8	103	2.7	143	4.4	87	156.0
2	1,359	32.2	1,354	32.5	1,294	33.5	1,009	30.9	-350	-25.8
3	1,260	29.8	1,217	29.2	1,150	29.8	963	29.4	-297	-23.6
4	855	20.2	816	19.6	714	18.5	598	18.3	-257	-30.1
5	400	9.5	374	9.0	348	9.0	315	9.6	-84	-21.0
6+	296	7.0	295	7.1	257	6.6	242	7.4	-53	-18.0
Average Size	3.3	-	3.3	-	3.2	-	3.3	-	0	0.0
Length of Current Participation Spell										
Less than 3 months	646	15.3	604	14.5	569	14.7	470	14.4	-176	-27.2
3 months to 6 months	588	13.9	503	12.1	497	12.8	403	12.3	-185	-31.5
6 Months to 1 year	648	15.3	657	15.8	587	15.2	487	14.9	-162	-25.0
1 Year to 2 Years	702	16.6	628	15.1	581	15.0	465	14.2	-238	-33.8
More than 2 Years	1,480	35.0	1,626	39.0	1,485	38.4	1,330	40.7	-150	-10.1
Employment Status of Household Head										
Employed Full-Time	130	3.1	147	3.5	159	4.1	184	5.6	54	41.6
Employed Part-Time	148	3.5	146	3.5	160	4.1	171	5.2	23	15.4
Employed, Hours Unspecified	46	1.1	45	1.1	32	0.8	26	0.8	-20	-43.7
Migrant Farm Labor	-	-	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-
Primarily Self-Employed, Farming	2	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	-2	-89.7
Primarily Self-Employed, Nonfarming	7	0.2	16	0.4	17	0.4	10	0.3	2	31.6
Active Duty Military Service	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	29.5
Unemployed	411	9.7	369	8.9	337	8.7	335	10.2	-77	-18.6
Not Employed	3,392	80.3	3,230	77.4	2,921	75.6	2,283	69.8	-1,109	-32.7
Unknown	88	2.1	217	5.2	239	6.2	260	8.0	173	197.2

- No sample households in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 1994, 1995, 1996, and 1997 Food Stamp Quality Control samples.

of AFDC/TANF household heads who were out of the labor force shrank while the percentage employed and the percentage unemployed grew. By 1997, 12 percent of the heads of food stamp households with AFDC/TANF were employed, another 10.2 percent were unemployed but looking and only 69.8 percent were out of the labor force.

TRENDS IN FOOD STAMP HOUSEHOLDS WITH EARNINGS

Much of the focus of welfare reform initiatives was to increase employment and earnings among AFDC/TANF and food stamp recipients.

Households with Earnings

From 1994 through 1997, the percentage of food stamp households with earnings from employment increased (Figure 4.4). Most of this increase occurred after PRWORA. The percentage of households with earnings increased from 21.4 percent in 1994 to 22.5 percent in 1996 and then to 24.2 percent in 1997.

More single-adult households with children had earned income over the analysis period. In 1994, 42.2 percent of all households with earnings were single adults with children (Table 4.12). This proportion increased to 46.4 percent in 1995, then decreased to 45.0 percent in 1996, and increased to 48.3 percent in 1997. Overall, the total number of single-adult households with children that had earned income increased by 9.9 percent, even while the entire caseload fell by 14.8 percent.

More households with children combined earnings with AFDC/TANF over the analysis period. The number of households with earnings and AFDC increased by 13.7 percent over the analysis period. Most of this increase occurred from 1995 through 1996. The proportion of households with earnings and AFDC/TANF that had adults decreased while the proportion that had children only increased.

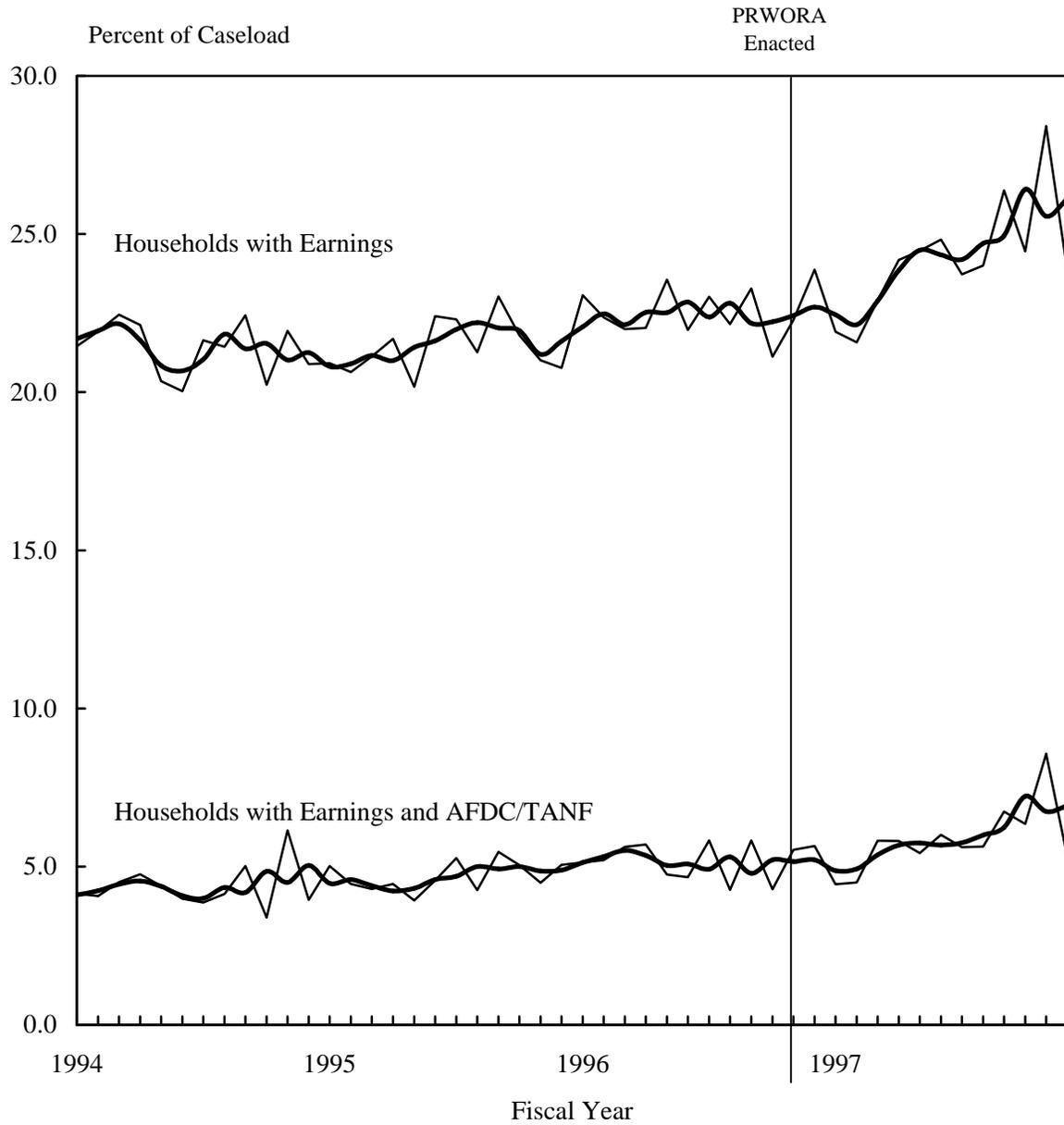
Between 1994 and 1997, proportionately more of the households with earnings had disabled household members. At the same time, a smaller proportion had elderly members.

Households with Earnings by State

Within most states, the proportion of households with earnings increased (Table 4.13). Delaware had the largest increase in households with earnings. From 1994 through 1997, the percentage of households in Delaware that had earnings increased by 12.4 percentage points (from 18.1 percent to 30.5 percent). In Michigan, the percentage of households with earnings increased by 10.4 percent points to 29.8 percent. Other states with large increases in the proportion of their benefits to households with earnings include, in order of the magnitude of the change: Wisconsin, California, Iowa, Montana, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Utah and Louisiana. Similar changes occurred in the percentage of food stamp benefits going to households with earnings (Table 4.14).

Figure 4.4

**Households with Earnings by Month
(1993 - 1997)**



— Percent of monthly caseload — Three-month moving average

Source: Fiscal Year 1994, 1995, 1996 and 1997 Food Stamp Quality Control Samples.
a Defined as households with one female adult and children, no other adults present.

**Table 4.12-- Composition of Food Stamp Households with Earnings
FY 1994 to FY 1997**

Households With:	FY 1994		FY 1995		FY 1996		FY 1997		Change from FY 1994 to FY 1997	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Households with earnings										
Total^a	2,374	100.0	2,329	100.0	2,379	100.0	2,284	100.0	-90	-3.8
Children	1,987	83.7	1,951	83.8	2,000	84.0	1,935	84.7	-51	-2.6
Single-Adult Household	1,003	42.2	1,080	46.4	1,070	45.0	1,102	48.3	100	9.9
Married Couple Household	756	31.9	649	27.9	670	28.2	568	24.9	-188	-24.8
Other Multiple-Adult Household	180	7.6	167	7.2	183	7.7	183	8.0	3	1.7
Children Only	46	1.9	54	2.3	75	3.1	79	3.5	34	74.1
Unknown	2	0.1	1	0.0	2	0.1	3	0.1	0	18.2
Elderly	73	3.1	68	2.9	65	2.7	57	2.5	-16	-21.6
Living Alone	26	1.1	25	1.1	25	1.1	21	0.9	-6	-21.7
Not Living Alone	47	2.0	43	1.8	40	1.7	37	1.6	-10	-21.5
Disabled	112	4.7	159	6.8	184	7.7	178	7.8	65	57.9
Living Alone	26	1.1	42	1.8	53	2.2	44	1.9	19	73.5
Not Living Alone	87	3.7	116	5.0	131	5.5	133	5.8	46	53.3
Other Households^b	296	12.5	277	11.9	269	11.3	253	11.1	-43	-14.4
Single-Person Household	196	8.3	193	8.3	190	8.0	195	8.6	-1	-0.5
Multi-Person Household	100	4.2	83	3.6	79	3.3	58	2.5	-42	-41.8
Households with earnings and AFDC/TANF										
Total^a	484	100.0	509	100.0	549	100.0	550	100.0	66	13.7
Children	477	98.6	504	98.9	545	99.4	527	95.9	50	10.6
Single-Adult Household	297	61.5	328	64.4	324	59.1	324	59.0	27	9.1
Married Couple Household	118	24.5	106	20.9	131	23.9	110	20.0	-8	-7.0
Other Multiple-Adult Household	60	12.4	61	12.0	66	12.0	71	12.9	11	18.0
Children Only	1	0.2	8	1.5	23	4.2	21	3.8	20	2,077.3
Unknown	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2	1	0.2	1	418.4
Elderly	8	1.6	6	1.2	6	1.0	6	1.1	-2	-20.5
Living Alone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not Living Alone	8	1.6	6	1.2	6	1.0	6	1.1	-2	-20.5
Disabled	24	5.0	28	5.4	34	6.1	36	6.5	11	46.4
Living Alone	-	-	-	-	0	0.0	-	-	-	-
Not Living Alone	24	5.0	28	5.4	33	6.1	36	6.5	11	46.4
Other Households^b	4	0.9	6	1.1	2	0.4	22	4.1	18	414.4
Single-Person Household	2	0.3	3	0.5	0	0.0	20	3.6	18	1,135.1
Multi-Person Household	3	0.6	3	0.6	2	0.3	2	0.4	0	-10.8

^a The sum of individual categories does not match the table total because a household can have more than one of the characteristics in the table.

^b Households not containing children, elderly persons, or disabled persons.

- No sample households are found in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 1994, 1995, 1996, and 1997 Food Stamp Quality Control samples.

Table 4.13-- Households with Earnings in the 10 States with the Largest Change from FY 1994 to FY 1997

State	FY 1994		FY 1995		FY 1996		FY 1997		Change from FY 1994 to FY 1997	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent						
Total	2,374	21.4	2,329	21.4	2,379	22.5	2,284	24.2	-90	-3.8
California	225	19.1	238	20.3	276	23.6	308	29.5	83	37.1
Delaware	4	18.1	5	22.1	5	22.1	6	30.5	2	52.6
Iowa	20	25.2	24	31.5	23	31.5	22	33.3	2	12.5
Louisiana	69	24.9	72	26.9	72	28.2	64	29.0	-6	-8.1
Massachusetts	17	8.9	17	9.6	19	11.4	21	14.1	4	24.7
Michigan	84	19.4	94	22.5	106	25.9	109	29.8	25	29.6
Montana	8	29.3	7	25.0	9	30.2	10	35.7	1	17.2
Pennsylvania	76	14.4	83	16.1	91	18.5	86	19.4	9	12.3
Utah	16	35.5	15	34.6	14	33.5	15	40.3	-1	-8.0
Wisconsin	26	21.1	27	22.5	29	27.3	27	30.9	1	4.8

Source: Fiscal Year 1994, 1995, 1996, and 1997 Food Stamp Quality Control samples.

Table 4.14-- Food Stamp Benefits to Households with Earnings in the 10 States with the Largest Change from FY 1994 to FY 1997

State	FY 1994		FY 1995		FY 1996		FY 1997		Change from FY 1994 to FY 1997	
	Dollars (000)	Percent of State Benefits	Dollars (000)	Percent						
Total	433,703	23.3	434,064	23.2	454,164	24.7	427,570	26.8	-6,133	-1.4
California	36,772	17.8	38,330	18.5	46,609	21.3	49,438	25.2	12,666	34.4
Delaware	719	18.0	954	24.2	858	21.3	1,033	29.7	314	43.7
Iowa	3,156	26.6	3,774	32.5	3,939	34.7	3,714	37.4	558	17.7
Louisiana	13,803	26.2	15,269	30.0	16,088	31.8	13,492	33.3	-311	-2.3
Massachusetts	2,659	9.6	3,237	11.9	3,101	12.7	3,606	16.4	946	35.6
Michigan	15,658	21.5	17,406	25.3	21,542	31.6	19,781	33.5	4,123	26.3
Montana	1,302	28.5	1,145	25.1	1,583	33.1	1,771	38.6	469	36.0
Pennsylvania	13,084	16.2	14,006	17.1	17,780	22.1	15,841	22.4	2,757	21.1
Utah	2,953	38.6	2,870	37.5	2,805	38.7	2,884	45.8	-70	-2.4
Wisconsin	4,340	23.8	5,076	26.6	5,686	33.2	5,007	37.8	667	15.4

Source: Fiscal Year 1994, 1995, 1996, and 1997 Food Stamp Quality Control samples.

Economic Characteristics of Households with Earnings

Like the average benefits to all food stamp households, the average benefits to food stamp households with earnings increased from 1994 through 1996 and then decreased from 1996 through 1997 (Table 4.15). This is likely the result of PRWORA, which lowered food stamp benefits for most households. Households with earnings tend to have higher benefits than other food stamp households because they tend to have more people.

The average nominal value of earnings for food stamp households with earnings rose steadily between 1994 and 1997. In 1994, households with earnings earned \$679 in an average month; in 1997, these households earned \$708 in an average month. The average earned income for households with earnings and AFDC/TANF rose substantially, from \$460 to \$515.

The increase in the nominal value of earnings for food stamp households with earnings between 1994 and 1997 did not affect poverty status. Households with earnings had, on average, household income at 77 percent of poverty in 1994 and 1997. Households with earnings and AFDC/TANF had, on average, income at 74 percent of poverty in 1994 and 1997.

SUMMARY

Participation in the FSP decreased by 15 percent from 1994 through 1997. As participants left the FSP, the characteristics of the caseload changed.

- ***Fewer food stamp households have children while more have elderly or disabled people.***
The decline in households with children occurred primarily among those households with young children. The number of households with elderly remained relatively constant from 1994 through 1997, but they increased as a proportion of the caseload. The number of households with disabled people increased between 1994 and 1997.
- ***The number of permanent resident aliens receiving food stamps decreased sharply.***
Most of this decrease occurred after PRWORA. Permanent resident alien food stamp recipients are concentrated in four states: California, Florida, New York and Texas. The declines in permanent resident alien participation in California and Texas account for over 50 percent of the total decline in permanent resident alien participation. After PRWORA, those permanent resident aliens still participating tend to have some other source of income, and many had earnings. The decline in permanent resident alien participation after PRWORA was greater than the decline in ABAWD participation after PRWORA.
- ***The number of able-bodied adults receiving food stamps decreased significantly.***
Almost half of ABAWDs are women, and ABAWDs tend to live by themselves. After PRWORA, the proportion of ABAWDs who were employed increased while the proportion that were out of the labor force decreased.

**Table 4.15-- Average Values of Selected Characteristics of FSP Households
FY 1994 - FY 1997**

Household Characteristic	Average Monthly Values for Households With:																	
	All Households						Households with Earnings						Households with Earnings and AFDC/TANF					
	FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	Change from FY 1994 to FY 1997		FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	Change from FY 1994 to FY 1997		FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	Change from FY 1994 to FY 1997	
					Change	Percent					Change	Percent					Change	Percent
Food Stamp Benefit	168	172	174	169	1	0.6	183	186	191	187	4	2.2	200	204	209	198	-2	-1.0
Household Size	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	-0.1	-4.0	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	-0.1	-2.9	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	-0.2	-5.4
Income and Countable Resources																		
Gross Income	507	514	528	558	51	10.1	827	842	865	879	52	6.3	826	847	866	884	58	7.0
Net Income	268	265	275	299	31	11.6	461	463	481	495	34	7.4	493	501	508	531	38	7.7
Earned Income	145	146	158	171	26	17.9	679	683	699	708	29	4.3	460	469	491	515	55	12.0
AFDC/TANF	146	145	136	129	-17	-11.6	64	71	75	76	12	18.8	316	326	324	318	2	0.6
Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline																		
Gross Income	56.7	56.0	56.6	58.4	1.7	3.0	77.3	76.8	77.3	76.6	-0.7	-0.9	73.3	73.5	74.0	74.4	1.1	1.5
Net Income	28.3	27.2	28.0	29.9	1.6	5.7	41.0	40.1	40.8	41.3	0.3	0.7	42.0	41.9	41.7	43.2	1.2	2.9
Deductions																		
Total Deduction	272	283	287	291	19	7.0	377	391	397	395	18	4.8	337	349	362	355	18	5.3
Earned Income Deduction	29	29	32	34	5	17.2	136	137	140	141	5	3.7	92	94	98	103	11	12.0

Source: Fiscal Year 1994, 1995, 1996, and 1997 Food Stamp Quality Control samples.

- ***Households with AFDC/TANF are leaving the FSP faster than other households.*** Households with AFDC/TANF decreased from 38.1 percent of all FSP households in 1994 to only 34.6 percent in 1997. From 1994 and 1997, through with AFDC/TANF tend to have longer participation spells, but the percentage with an employed household head increased.
- ***The proportion of food stamp households with earnings increased modestly.*** More single-adult households with children had earnings, and more households with children combined earnings with AFDC/TANF. While the nominal value of average household earnings increased from 1994 through 1997, there was no impact on the average income of households with earnings relative to the poverty level.

ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS FOR USE WITH APPENDICES

ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS FOR USE WITH APPENDICES

ACRONYMS

ABAWD	- Able-Bodied Adult Without Dependents
AFDC	- Aid to Families with Dependent Children
E&T	- Employment and Training Program
FSP	- Food Stamp Program
GA	- General Assistance
IRCA	- Immigration Reform and Control Act
JOBS	- Job Opportunities and Basic Skills
PRWORA	- Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunities Act of 1996
SSI	- Supplemental Security Income
TANF	- Temporary Assistance to Needy Families
TFP	- Thrifty Food Plan
UI	- Unemployment Insurance

DEFINITIONS

Able-Bodied Adult Without Dependents (ABAWD).

Individual between 19 and 60 years of age who is not mentally or physically disabled, or responsible for a dependent. In fiscal year 1997, ABAWDs were required to work or be enrolled in an Employment and Training Program to be eligible for the FSP unless granted an exemption.

Alien. Participant who is a noncitizen, including permanent residents, immigrants accorded permanent resident status, refugees, persons granted political asylum, aliens granted a stay of deportation, aliens residing in the United States under color of law, nonimmigrants admitted for a specified period, Mexican citizens with a "border" card, and undocumented aliens. See also *Legal Immigrants, Other Aliens and Permanent Resident Aliens*.

Children. Persons under age 18.

Child Support Payment Deduction. Deduction for households with legally obligated child support payments made to or for a non-household member. See also *Deductions*.

Countable Resources. Cash on hand and assets that can be easily converted to cash, such as money in checking or savings accounts, savings certificates, stocks or bonds, and lump sum payments. They also

include some nonliquid assets, although the family home, one or more family vehicles if necessary to transport disabled persons or to produce income, and business tools or property are not counted. See also *Resource Limit*.

Deductions. Allowable deductions from a household's gross monthly income to arrive at FSP net monthly income. The deductions shown in the tables are those to which households were entitled. Some of the deductions may not have been used, however, before a household reached zero net income status. Therefore, total deductions do not equal the difference between gross and net income amounts. See also *Total Deduction, Standard Deduction, Earned Income Deduction, Dependent-Care Deduction, Excess Shelter Deduction, and Medical Deduction*.

Dependent-Care Deduction. Deduction received by food stamp households for expenses involved in caring for dependents while other members work, seek employment, or go to school. In fiscal year 1997 the deduction was subject to a maximum of \$200 per month for each dependent under age 2 and \$175 per month for each dependent age 2 or more. See also *Deductions*.

Disabled Persons. Individuals under age 65 who receive SSI and individuals age 18 to 61 who receive Social Security, veterans benefits, or other government benefits as a result of disability.

Earned Income Deduction. Deduction received by households with earnings, equal to 20 percent of the combined earnings of household members. See also *Deductions*.

Earned Income. Includes wages, salaries, self-employment, and farm income.

Elderly. Adults over age 59.

Employed Full Time. Employed at least 30 hours per week or receiving weekly earnings equal to or greater than the federal minimum wage multiplied by 30 hours. This estimate is based on an employment status variable.

Employed Part Time. Employed less than 30 hours per week.

Employment and Training (E&T). Refers to employment and training services received under FSP E&T programs. Services provided include work experience, educational programs, and job search training.

Entrant Households. Includes households newly certified during fiscal year 1997.

Excess Shelter Deduction. Deduction received by households with shelter costs, equal to those shelter costs that exceed 50 percent of the household's countable income after all other potential deductions are subtracted from gross income. There is a limit on the shelter deduction for households that do not contain elderly or disabled members. See Appendix F. See also *Deductions*.

Exempt from Work Registration. See *Work Registration Status Definitions and Notes* below.

Expedited Service Households. Households which initially received expedited service for the certification period in effect during fiscal year 1997.

Gross Income. Total monthly income of household in dollars, before applying deductions.

Gross Income Limit. Food stamp program gross monthly income eligibility standards, determined by household size; equal to 130 percent of the poverty guidelines. See Appendix E.

Households With Preschool-Age Children. Households with at least one member under age 5.

Households With Elderly. Households with at least one member age 60 or older.

Households With Elderly or Disabled. Households in which at least one member is age 60 or over or at least one member is under age 65 and receives SSI, or at least one member is age 18 to 61 and receives Social Security, veterans benefits, or other government benefits as a result of disability.

Households With School-Age Children. Households with at least one member age 5 to 17.

Households With Disabled. Households with at least one member who is under age 65 and receives SSI or

at least one member who is age 18 to 61 and receives Social Security, veterans benefits, or other government benefits as a result of disability.

Households With Children. Households with at least one member age 17 or less.

Initial Certification Households. Includes both households certified for the first time within the current certification period and previously certified households that have not received benefits for at least 30 days.

Legal Immigrants. All immigrants legally residing in the United States, including all permanent resident aliens, refugees, asylees and deportees. See also *Other Alien, Permanent Resident Alien, Refugee*.

Maximum Benefit. Based on 100 percent of the cost of the Thrifty Food Plan in the preceding June for a reference family of four, rounded to the lowest dollar increment. Maximum benefit varies from the Continental U.S. in Alaska, Hawaii, Guam and the Virgin Islands. See Appendix H.

Medical Deduction. Deduction available to households that contain elderly or disabled members, equal to all medical expenses incurred by the elderly or disabled person that exceed \$35. See page 5. See also *Deductions*.

Minimum Benefit. \$10 for one- or two-person households.

Net Income. Total monthly income of household in dollars, after applying deductions.

Net Income Limit. FSP net monthly income eligibility standard, determined by household size. See Appendix E.

Nonelderly Adults. Adults age 18 to 59.

Not Employed. Not working and not looking for work, and therefore not part of the labor force.

Other Alien. A nonimmigrant admitted for a specified period, a Mexican citizen with a "border" card, an undocumented alien, or an alien permanently residing in the United States under color of law. See also *Legal Immigrants, Permanent Resident Alien, Refugee*.

Permanent Resident Alien. An immigrant lawfully admitted for permanent resident status. See also *Legal Immigrants, Other Alien, Refugee*.

Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunities Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA). This act disqualified many permanent resident aliens and able-bodied adults from the Food Stamp Program.

Poverty Guideline. The poverty guidelines used in fiscal year 1997 were issued by the Department of Health and Human Services and published in the 1996 *Federal Register*. Dividing these guidelines by 12 yields the monthly net income limits for the FSP. The Bureau of the Census establishes other poverty thresholds which are used primarily for statistical purposes. See Appendix D.

Preschool-Age Children. Children less than 5 years old.

Public Assistance. Includes Aid to Families with Dependent Children and General Assistance.

Refugee. An alien accorded refugee status, an alien granted political asylum, or an alien granted a stay of deportation. See also *Legal Immigrants, Permanent Resident Alien, Other Alien*.

Resource Limit. For most households the resource limit was \$2,000 in fiscal year 1997. Households with at least one member age 60 or older were allowed up to \$3,000 of resources. See also *Countable Resources*.

Rural. A household is considered to be located in a rural area if the county in which its local food stamp agency is located is not in a Metropolitan Statistical Area as defined by the Census Bureau.

School-Age Children. Children age 5 to 17.

Shelter Deduction. See *Excess Shelter Deduction*.

Standard Deduction. Deduction received by all households which varies by area to reflect price differences among areas. See Appendix F. See also *Deductions*.

Student. Participant age 18 or older enrolled at least half time in a recognized school, training program, or institution of higher education.

Thrifty Food Plan. Market basket of goods based on an economical and nutritious diet, adjusted for

household size and composition. Used to determine maximum food stamp benefit amounts.

Total Deduction. Includes earned income, child support payment, dependent-care, excess shelter, medical, and standard deductions to which the FSP household is entitled. In some cases this exceeds the amount deducted from gross income because net income cannot be less than zero. See also *Deductions*.

Unearned Income. Includes Aid to Families with Dependent Children, General Assistance, Supplemental Security Income, Social Security, Unemployment Income, Veterans' Benefits, Workers' Compensation, Other Government Benefits, Household Contributions, Household Deemed Income, Educational Loans, Child Support Enforcement Payments, and other unearned income.

Unemployed. Not working but looking for work, and therefore part of the labor force.

Urban. A household is considered to be located in an urban area if the county in which its local food stamp agency is located is in a Metropolitan Statistical Area as defined by the Census Bureau.

Work Registration Status Definitions and Notes

Required to register for work. Able-bodied food stamp household heads required to register for work under the FSP or JOBS.

Exempt from work registration. Food stamp household heads not required to register for work for one or more of the reasons listed below.

Under the required age. Less than age 18. (However, the Food Stamp Act of 1977, as amended, requires 16- and 17-year-olds who are household heads and who are not in school or otherwise exempt to register for work.)

Over the required age. Age 60 or over.

Pregnant. This exemption applies only to the AFDC program. States may exempt household heads from participation in FSP E&T programs for this reason, but not from FSP work registration.

Caretaker. For the FSP, this exemption includes both caretakers of children under 6 and caretakers of children under 18 when another

able-bodied parent is registered for work or exempted because of employment; for the AFDC program, this exemption applies to caretakers of children under age 3 (or age 1 as a state option).

Employed full time. Employed at least 30 hours per week or receiving weekly earnings equal to or greater than the federal minimum wage multiplied by 30 hours.

Student. Enrolled at least half time in a recognized school, training program, or institution of higher education.

Program not offered. This exemption applies only to the AFDC program. States may exempt household heads from participation in FSP E&T programs for this reason, but not from FSP work registration.

APPENDIX A

**DETAILED TABLES OF FOOD STAMP
HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS**

Table A-1. Distribution of Participating Households, Persons, and Benefits by Household Composition, Income Source, and Food Stamp Benefit Amount

Household Characteristic	Food Stamp Households		Participants in Households With Household Characteristic		Monthly Food Stamp Benefits	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Dollars (000)	Percent
Total	9,452	100.0	23,117	100.0	1,593,653	100.0
Household Composition						
Children	5,508	58.3	18,568	80.3	1,289,138	80.9
School Age	4,111	43.5	15,025	65.0	1,012,905	63.6
Preschool Age	2,969	31.4	10,441	45.2	743,300	46.6
No Children	3,945	41.7	4,549	19.7	304,515	19.1
Elderly Persons	1,667	17.6	2,228	9.6	104,752	6.6
No Elderly Persons	7,785	82.4	20,889	90.4	1,488,901	93.4
Disabled Persons	2,108	22.3	4,505	19.5	219,601	13.8
No Disabled Persons	7,344	77.7	18,612	80.5	1,374,052	86.2
Locality						
Urban	7,224	76.4	17,723	76.7	1,243,843	78.0
Rural	2,222	23.5	5,380	23.3	348,631	21.9
Income Source						
Gross Income	8,584	90.8	21,710	93.9	1,437,480	90.2
No Gross Income	868	9.2	1,408	6.1	156,173	9.8
Net Income	7,311	77.3	19,248	83.3	1,169,866	73.4
No Net Income	2,142	22.7	3,869	16.7	423,787	26.6
Earned Income	2,284	24.2	7,533	32.6	427,570	26.8
No Earned Income	7,168	75.8	15,584	67.4	1,166,083	73.2
Unearned Income	7,415	78.4	18,036	78.0	1,212,211	76.1
No Unearned Income	2,037	21.6	5,082	22.0	381,442	23.9
AFDC/TANF Income	3,270	34.6	10,649	46.1	785,330	49.3
No AFDC/TANF Income	6,183	65.4	12,468	53.9	808,323	50.7
GA Income	588	6.2	899	3.9	72,154	4.5
No GA Income	8,864	93.8	22,218	96.1	1,521,499	95.5
AFDC/TANF or GA Income	3,848	40.7	11,505	49.8	855,527	53.7
No AFDC/TANF or GA Income	5,604	59.3	11,612	50.2	738,126	46.3
SSI	2,504	26.5	4,782	20.7	232,339	14.6
No SSI	6,949	73.5	18,335	79.3	1,361,314	85.4
Social Security Income	1,999	21.1	3,377	14.6	154,004	9.7
No Social Security Income	7,454	78.9	19,740	85.4	1,439,649	90.3
Gross Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline						
0%	868	9.2	1,408	6.1	156,173	9.8
1-50	2,842	30.1	8,373	36.2	757,007	47.5
51-100	4,909	51.9	11,284	48.8	630,096	39.5
100+	834	8.8	2,052	8.9	50,377	3.2
Food Stamp Benefit						
Minimum Benefit	625	6.6	708	3.1	6,251	0.4
Maximum Benefit	2,146	22.7	3,878	16.8	424,740	26.7

Source: Fiscal Year 1997 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Table A-2. Average Gross and Net Income, Total Deduction, Countable Resources, Food Stamp Benefit, Household Size, and Certification Period of Participating Households by Household Composition, Income Source, and Food Stamp Benefit Amount

Household Characteristic	Total Households		Average Monthly Values						
	Number (000)	Percent	Gross Income (Dollars)	Net Income (Dollars)	Total Deduction (Dollars)	Countable Resources (Dollars)	Food Stamp Benefit (Dollars)	Household Size (Persons)	Certification Period (Months)
Total	9,452	100.0	558	299	291	92	169	2.4	9.9
Household Composition									
Children	5,508	58.3	648	364	307	76	234	3.4	8.9
School Age	4,111	43.5	697	405	312	79	246	3.7	8.9
Preschool Age	2,969	31.4	633	352	306	70	250	3.5	8.9
No Children	3,945	41.7	431	209	268	115	77	1.2	11.2
Elderly Persons	1,667	17.6	577	319	271	180	63	1.3	12.6
No Elderly Persons	7,785	82.4	554	295	295	73	191	2.7	9.3
Disabled Persons	2,108	22.3	687	418	277	87	104	2.1	11.4
No Disabled Persons	7,344	77.7	521	265	295	94	187	2.5	9.4
Locality									
Urban	7,224	76.4	553	289	297	80	172	2.5	10.0
Rural	2,222	23.5	574	334	272	133	157	2.4	9.5
Income Source									
Gross Income	8,584	90.8	614	330	299	98	167	2.5	10.1
No Gross Income	868	9.2	0	0	209	38	180	1.6	7.3
Net Income	7,311	77.3	673	387	286	105	160	2.6	10.3
No Net Income	2,142	22.7	163	0	307	46	198	1.8	8.2
Earned Income	2,284	24.2	879	495	395	132	187	3.3	8.1
No Earned Income	7,168	75.8	455	237	258	79	163	2.2	10.4
Unearned Income	7,415	78.4	580	314	280	95	163	2.4	10.6
No Unearned Income	2,037	21.6	477	246	330	80	187	2.5	7.2
AFDC/TANF Income	3,270	34.6	569	310	272	47	240	3.3	9.7
No AFDC/TANF Income	6,183	65.4	551	293	301	116	131	2.0	10.0
GA Income	588	6.2	411	170	282	55	123	1.5	11.8
No GA Income	8,864	93.8	567	308	292	94	172	2.5	9.7
AFDC/TANF or GA Income	3,848	40.7	544	288	273	48	222	3.0	10.0
No AFDC/TANF or GA Income	5,604	59.3	567	307	303	122	132	2.1	9.8
SSI	2,504	26.5	642	383	266	89	93	1.9	11.9
No SSI	6,949	73.5	527	269	300	93	196	2.6	9.1
Social Security Income	1,999	21.1	647	382	271	175	77	1.7	12.0
No Social Security Income	7,454	78.9	534	277	297	70	193	2.6	9.3
Food Stamp Benefit									
Minimum Benefit	625	6.6	674	502	172	198	10	1.1	12.8
Maximum Benefit	2,146	22.7	163	0	307	46	198	1.8	8.3

Source: Fiscal Year 1997 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Table A-3. Distribution of Participating Households With Children, Elderly Persons, and Elderly or Disabled Persons by Amount of Gross and Net Income, Countable Resources, and Gross and Net Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline

Household Characteristic	Total Households		Households With:					
	Number (000)	Percent	Children		Elderly		Elderly or Disabled	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	9,452	100.0	5,508	100.0	1,667	100.0	3,501	100.0
Gross Income								
\$0	868	9.2	262	4.8	28	1.7	31	0.9
1-199	503	5.3	296	5.4	15	0.9	25	0.7
200-399	1,539	16.3	1,081	19.6	89	5.3	138	3.9
400-599	3,162	33.5	1,211	22.0	1,027	61.6	1,951	55.7
600-799	1,420	15.0	907	16.5	335	20.1	713	20.4
800-999	890	9.4	738	13.4	111	6.7	327	9.3
1,000+	1,069	11.3	1,012	18.4	62	3.7	316	9.0
Net Income								
\$0	2,142	22.7	948	17.2	158	9.5	274	7.8
1-199	2,121	22.4	1,302	23.6	318	19.1	655	18.7
200-399	2,456	26.0	1,123	20.4	734	44.0	1,360	38.9
400-599	1,327	14.0	890	16.2	308	18.5	633	18.1
600-799	717	7.6	590	10.7	97	5.8	292	8.3
800-999	378	4.0	349	6.3	35	2.1	147	4.2
1,000+	312	3.3	306	5.5	17	1.0	139	4.0
Countable Resources								
\$0	7,069	74.8	4,193	76.1	1,093	65.5	2,435	69.5
1-500	1,772	18.7	1,023	18.6	361	21.6	738	21.1
501-1,000	329	3.5	151	2.7	116	6.9	180	5.2
1,001-1,500	139	1.5	75	1.4	42	2.5	66	1.9
1,501-1,750	49	0.5	22	0.4	21	1.2	27	0.8
1,751-2,000	40	0.4	22	0.4	11	0.6	19	0.5
2,001-3,000	27	0.3	7	0.1	19	1.1	21	0.6
3,001+	3	0.0	2	0.0	1	0.1	1	0.0
Gross Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline								
No Gross Income	868	9.2	262	4.8	28	1.7	31	0.9
1-25%	780	8.3	604	11.0	15	0.9	27	0.8
26-50	2,062	21.8	1,706	31.0	75	4.5	193	5.5
51-75	2,420	25.6	1,534	27.9	360	21.6	1,079	30.8
76-100	2,489	26.3	935	17.0	969	58.1	1,755	50.1
101-125	739	7.8	426	7.7	198	11.9	362	10.3
126-130	44	0.5	30	0.5	6	0.4	14	0.4
131-150	39	0.4	8	0.1	12	0.7	29	0.8
151+	13	0.1	2	0.0	4	0.2	11	0.3
Net Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline								
No Net Income	2,142	22.7	948	17.2	158	9.5	274	7.8
1-25%	2,515	26.6	1,836	33.3	263	15.8	571	16.3
26-50	2,469	26.1	1,488	27.0	504	30.2	1,157	33.0
51-75	1,791	19.0	912	16.6	588	35.2	1,159	33.1
76-100	508	5.4	317	5.8	147	8.8	322	9.2
101-125	21	0.2	5	0.1	6	0.3	13	0.4
126-130	1	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.1	1	0.0
131-150	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.1
151+	4	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.1

Source: Fiscal Year 1997 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Table A-4. Distribution of Participating Households by Household Size and Amount of Gross and Net Income, Countable Resources, and Gross and Net Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline

Household Characteristic	Total Households		Household Size											
	Number (000)	Percent	1		2		3		4		5		6+	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	9,452	100.0	3,553	100.0	2,044	100.0	1,711	100.0	1,117	100.0	587	100.0	440	100.0
Gross Income														
\$0	868	9.2	594	16.7	120	5.9	90	5.2	39	3.5	15	2.5	11	2.6
1-199	503	5.3	216	6.1	144	7.0	105	6.2	24	2.2	9	1.5	5	1.2
200-399	1,539	16.3	497	14.0	497	24.3	312	18.2	153	13.7	56	9.6	24	5.5
400-599	3,162	33.5	1,829	51.5	584	28.6	421	24.6	193	17.3	88	15.0	46	10.4
600-799	1,420	15.0	367	10.3	366	17.9	291	17.0	236	21.1	110	18.7	51	11.7
800-999	890	9.4	42	1.2	251	12.3	250	14.6	168	15.1	91	15.4	88	20.1
1,000+	1,069	11.3	8	0.2	83	4.0	242	14.2	304	27.2	219	37.3	213	48.5
Net Income														
\$0	2,142	22.7	1,186	33.4	482	23.6	285	16.6	118	10.5	48	8.1	24	5.5
1-199	2,121	22.4	793	22.3	596	29.2	426	24.9	196	17.6	75	12.7	35	7.9
200-399	2,456	26.0	1,224	34.4	444	21.7	388	22.7	247	22.1	103	17.6	50	11.3
400-599	1,327	14.0	315	8.9	323	15.8	309	18.0	198	17.7	111	18.9	72	16.4
600-799	717	7.6	30	0.8	166	8.1	196	11.5	165	14.8	84	14.3	75	17.1
800-999	378	4.0	3	0.1	28	1.4	100	5.8	121	10.8	74	12.5	52	11.9
1,000+	312	3.3	2	0.1	5	0.2	7	0.4	72	6.5	93	15.8	132	29.9
Countable Resources														
\$0	7,069	74.8	2,657	74.8	1,559	76.3	1,302	76.1	801	71.7	433	73.6	316	71.9
1-500	1,772	18.7	629	17.7	377	18.5	329	19.2	237	21.3	114	19.4	85	19.3
501-1,000	329	3.5	150	4.2	59	2.9	41	2.4	42	3.8	18	3.1	19	4.2
1,001-1,500	139	1.5	53	1.5	22	1.1	19	1.1	21	1.9	13	2.2	11	2.5
1,501-1,750	49	0.5	22	0.6	10	0.5	5	0.3	4	0.4	4	0.6	4	0.9
1,751-2,000	40	0.4	16	0.4	6	0.3	8	0.5	4	0.4	3	0.4	3	0.7
2,001-3,000	27	0.3	15	0.4	6	0.3	1	0.0	1	0.1	2	0.4	2	0.4
3,001 +	3	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-
Gross Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline														
No Gross Income	868	9.2	594	16.7	120	5.9	90	5.2	39	3.5	15	2.5	11	2.6
1-25%	780	8.3	176	4.9	188	9.2	194	11.4	116	10.4	61	10.3	45	10.3
26-50	2,062	21.8	359	10.1	553	27.1	492	28.8	321	28.7	188	32.0	149	33.9
51-75	2,420	25.6	777	21.9	559	27.4	466	27.2	328	29.4	159	27.1	130	29.6
76-100	2,489	26.3	1,370	38.5	406	19.9	313	18.3	219	19.6	112	19.0	69	15.7
101-125	739	7.8	235	6.6	193	9.5	146	8.5	88	7.9	48	8.1	28	6.5
126-130	44	0.5	9	0.2	11	0.6	8	0.5	6	0.5	5	0.8	5	1.2
131-150	39	0.4	26	0.7	9	0.4	2	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1	1	0.2
151+	13	0.1	9	0.3	4	0.2	0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline														
No Net Income	2,142	22.7	1,186	33.4	482	23.6	285	16.6	118	10.5	48	8.1	24	5.5
1-25%	2,515	26.6	632	17.8	642	31.4	590	34.5	365	32.7	172	29.3	114	25.8
26-50	2,469	26.1	865	24.3	466	22.8	465	27.2	327	29.3	189	32.1	158	35.8
51-75	1,791	19.0	735	20.7	326	15.9	278	16.2	225	20.2	129	22.0	98	22.3
76-100	508	5.4	122	3.4	117	5.7	93	5.4	82	7.3	48	8.2	46	10.5
101-125	21	0.2	10	0.3	9	0.4	-	-	0	0.0	1	0.2	0	0.1
126-130	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
131-150	2	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
151+	4	0.0	2	0.1	1	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- No sample households in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 1997 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Table A-5. Average Gross and Net Income, Average Gross and Net Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline, and Average Countable Resources of Participating Households by Household Composition and Size

Household Characteristic	Total Households		Average Monthly Values					
	Number (000)	Percent	Gross Income (Dollars)	Net Income (Dollars)	Gross Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline (Percent)	Net Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline (Percent)	Countable Resources (Dollars)	
							Over All Households	Over Households With Countable Resources
Total	9,452	100.0	558	299	58.4	29.9	92	368
Household Composition								
Children	5,508	58.3	648	364	55.1	29.7	76	319
School Age	4,111	43.5	697	405	56.7	31.8	79	323
Preschool Age	2,969	31.4	633	352	52.1	27.6	70	317
No Children	3,945	41.7	431	209	63.1	30.1	115	428
Elderly or Disabled								
Persons	3,501	37.0	637	374	79.1	43.8	131	433
No Elderly or Disabled								
Persons	5,951	63.0	511	256	46.3	21.6	69	316
Elderly Persons	1,667	17.6	577	319	80.5	43.6	180	527
No Elderly Persons	7,785	82.4	554	295	53.7	26.9	73	317
Disabled Persons	2,108	22.3	687	418	78.4	44.4	87	328
No Disabled Persons	7,344	77.7	521	265	52.7	25.7	94	380
Household Size								
1	3,553	37.6	392	177	60.7	27.5	106	424
2	2,044	21.6	499	241	57.7	27.9	78	330
3	1,711	18.1	605	318	55.8	29.4	69	293
4	1,117	11.8	750	445	57.6	34.2	91	326
5	587	6.2	881	564	57.9	37.1	102	389
6	268	2.8	990	685	56.9	39.3	119	413
7	98	1.0	1,129	827	57.6	42.2	121	474
8+	73	0.8	1,244	928	53.2	39.6	145	513

Source: Fiscal Year 1997 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Table A-6. Distribution of Participating Households With Children, Elderly Persons, and Elderly or Disabled Persons by Type of Income

Type of Income	Total Households		Households With:					
	Total ^a	Percent	Children		Elderly		Elderly or Disabled	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	9,452	100.0	5,508	100.0	1,667	100.0	3,501	100.0
Earned Income	2,284	24.2	1,935	35.1	57	3.4	226	6.5
Wages and Salaries	2,139	22.6	1,839	33.4	44	2.7	199	5.7
Self-Employment	137	1.5	90	1.6	12	0.7	23	0.7
Other Earned Income	35	0.4	29	0.5	1	0.1	6	0.2
Unearned Income	7,415	78.4	4,289	77.9	1,621	97.2	3,455	98.7
AFDC/TANF	3,270	34.6	3,187	57.9	71	4.3	549	15.7
General Assistance	588	6.2	103	1.9	81	4.9	160	4.6
Supplemental Security Income	2,504	26.5	730	13.3	987	59.2	2,503	71.5
Social Security	1,999	21.1	435	7.9	1,149	68.9	1,843	52.6
Unemployment Income	156	1.7	120	2.2	5	0.3	11	0.3
Veterans' Benefits	142	1.5	21	0.4	88	5.3	123	3.5
Workers' Compensation	34	0.4	24	0.4	3	0.2	9	0.3
Other Government Benefits	66	0.7	21	0.4	30	1.8	46	1.3
Household Contributions	355	3.8	300	5.4	23	1.4	62	1.8
Household Deemed Income	5	0.0	4	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Educational Loans	11	0.1	7	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.0
Child Support Enforcement Payments	438	4.6	430	7.8	8	0.5	68	2.0
Other Unearned Income	480	5.1	275	5.0	137	8.2	219	6.3
AFDC/TANF or GA Income	3,848	40.7	3,281	59.6	152	9.1	703	20.1
AFDC/TANF and Earnings	550	5.8	527	9.6	6	0.4	41	1.2
AFDC/TANF and SSI	501	5.3	491	8.9	39	2.3	501	14.3
AFDC/TANF or SSI or GA	5,749	60.8	3,512	63.8	1,065	63.9	2,603	74.3
(AFDC/TANF or SSI or GA) and Earnings	718	7.6	629	11.4	23	1.4	171	4.9
AFDC/TANF and Child Support	214	2.3	212	3.9	5	0.3	38	1.1
SSI and Social Security	992	10.5	174	3.2	594	35.6	992	28.3
SSI or Social Security	3,510	37.1	991	18.0	1,542	92.5	3,354	95.8
SSI and Earnings	164	1.7	107	1.9	18	1.1	164	4.7
GA and Earnings	45	0.5	33	0.6	1	0.1	5	0.1
Earnings and Child Support	153	1.6	152	2.8	1	0.1	11	0.3
No Income	868	9.2	262	4.7	28	1.7	28	0.8

^a The sum of individual income sources does not add to the total because households can receive income from more than one source.

Source: Fiscal Year 1997 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Table A-7. Average Income, Total Deduction, Food Stamp Benefit, and Household Size of Participating Households by Type of Income

Type of Income	Total Households		Average Monthly Values					
	Total ^a	Percent	Gross Income (Dollars)	Net Income (Dollars)	Income ^b Source (Dollars)	Total Deduction (Dollars)	Food Stamp Benefit (Dollars)	Household Size (Persons)
Total	9,452	100.0	558	299	–	291	169	2.4
Earned Income	2,284	24.2	879	495	708	395	187	3.3
Wages and Salaries	2,139	22.6	898	510	728	398	185	3.3
Self-Employment	137	1.5	620	302	324	356	225	3.1
Other Earned Income	35	0.4	817	452	421	378	178	3.0
Unearned Income	7,415	78.4	580	314	492	280	163	2.4
AFDC/TANF	3,270	34.6	569	310	372	272	240	3.3
General Assistance	588	6.2	411	170	252	282	123	1.5
Supplemental Security Income	2,504	26.5	642	383	372	266	93	1.9
Social Security	1,999	21.1	647	382	483	271	77	1.7
Unemployment Income	156	1.7	755	477	491	286	190	3.3
Veterans' Benefits	142	1.5	616	368	258	258	69	1.5
Workers' Compensation	34	0.4	756	472	549	295	185	3.2
Other Government Benefits	66	0.7	615	373	244	256	116	2.1
Household Contributions	355	3.8	629	351	216	304	207	3.0
Household Deemed Income	5	0.0	833	545	460	300	286	4.7
Educational Loans	11	0.1	567	302	246	300	199	2.8
Child Support Enforcement Payments	438	4.6	706	422	164	294	221	3.4
Other Unearned Income	480	5.1	688	396	180	303	149	2.5
AFDC/TANF or GA Income	3,848	40.7	544	288	355	273	222	3.0
AFDC/TANF and Earnings	550	5.8	884	531	832	355	198	3.5
AFDC/TANF and SSI	501	5.3	891	659	785	233	174	3.7
AFDC/TANF or SSI or GA	5,749	60.8	555	296	403	274	173	2.5
(AFDC/TANF or SSI or GA) and Earnings	718	7.6	914	564	870	353	183	3.5
AFDC/TANF and Child Support	214	2.3	630	375	439	259	237	3.4
SSI and Social Security	992	10.5	616	368	564	253	67	1.6
SSI or Social Security	3,510	37.1	652	387	544	273	91	1.9
SSI and Earnings	164	1.7	1078	756	899	326	129	3.5
GA and Earnings	45	0.5	948	582	856	370	174	3.5
Earnings and Child Support	153	1.6	1015	627	885	390	175	3.6
No Income	868	9.2	0	0	-	209	180	1.6

^a The sum of individual income sources does not add to the total because households can receive income from more than one source.

^b Average value of specified source over households with income from source.

– Not applicable.

Source: Fiscal Year 1997 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Table A-8. Distribution of Participating Households With Children, Elderly Persons, and Elderly or Disabled Persons by Earned and Unearned Income Amounts

Household Characteristic	Total Households		Households With:					
	Number (000)	Percent	Children		Elderly		Elderly or Disabled	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	9,452	100.0	5,508	100.0	1,667	100.0	3,501	100.0
Earned Income								
\$0	7,168	75.8	3,572	64.9	1,610	96.6	3,275	93.5
1-199	261	2.8	149	2.7	19	1.1	67	1.9
200-399	331	3.5	236	4.3	17	1.0	50	1.4
400-599	386	4.1	313	5.7	8	0.5	33	0.9
600-799	386	4.1	347	6.3	6	0.4	29	0.8
800-999	392	4.1	370	6.7	4	0.2	23	0.6
1,000+	529	5.6	521	9.5	3	0.2	25	0.7
Unearned Income								
\$0	2,046	21.6	1,224	22.2	47	2.8	55	1.6
1-199	769	8.1	592	10.8	18	1.1	31	0.9
200-399	1,711	18.1	1,272	23.1	85	5.1	148	4.2
400-599	3,095	32.7	1,202	21.8	1,035	62.1	2,025	57.8
600-799	1,083	11.5	632	11.5	325	19.5	708	20.2
800-999	471	5.0	348	6.3	106	6.3	311	8.9
1,000+	278	2.9	238	4.3	51	3.1	225	6.4
AFDC/TANF Income								
\$0	6,183	65.4	2,320	42.1	1,596	95.7	2,952	84.3
1-199	612	6.5	597	10.8	32	1.9	186	5.3
200-399	1,329	14.1	1,273	23.1	26	1.6	233	6.6
400-599	956	10.1	943	17.1	11	0.6	102	2.9
600-799	267	2.8	266	4.8	2	0.1	21	0.6
800-999	90	1.0	90	1.6	1	0.0	6	0.2
1,000+	17	0.2	16	0.3	0	0.0	2	0.1
GA Income								
\$0	8,864	93.8	5,404	98.1	1,586	95.1	3,341	95.4
1-199	208	2.2	24	0.4	42	2.5	100	2.9
200-399	296	3.1	20	0.4	34	2.0	51	1.5
400-599	60	0.6	41	0.7	5	0.3	8	0.2
600-799	16	0.2	15	0.3	0	0.0	1	0.0
800-999	7	0.1	4	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
1,000+	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
AFDC/TANF or GA Income								
\$0	5,604	59.3	2,227	40.4	1,516	90.9	2,798	79.9
1-199	813	8.6	613	11.1	73	4.4	280	8.0
200-399	1,620	17.1	1,289	23.4	60	3.6	282	8.1
400-599	1,015	10.7	984	17.9	16	1.0	109	3.1
600-799	285	3.0	283	5.1	2	0.1	22	0.6
800-999	98	1.0	95	1.7	1	0.0	7	0.2
1,000+	18	0.2	17	0.3	0	0.0	3	0.1
SSI								
\$0	7,003	74.1	4,803	87.2	693	41.6	1,053	30.1
1-199	650	6.9	85	1.5	405	24.3	650	18.6
200-399	340	3.6	65	1.2	177	10.6	340	9.7
400-599	1,298	13.7	464	8.4	335	20.1	1,298	37.1
600-799	64	0.7	20	0.4	34	2.0	64	1.8
800-999	75	0.8	52	0.9	21	1.3	75	2.1
1,000+	21	0.2	19	0.3	2	0.1	21	0.6

Table A-8. Distribution of Participating Households With Children, Elderly Persons, and Elderly or Disabled Persons by Earned and Unearned Income Amounts — Continued

Household Characteristic	Total Households		Households With:					
	Number (000)	Percent	Children		Elderly		Elderly or Disabled	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Social Security								
\$0	7,454	78.9	5,073	92.1	518	31.1	1,658	47.4
1-199	143	1.5	81	1.5	43	2.6	92	2.6
200-399	528	5.6	107	1.9	332	19.9	480	13.7
400-599	851	9.0	119	2.2	509	30.5	826	23.6
600-799	343	3.6	60	1.1	199	11.9	328	9.4
800-999	90	0.9	37	0.7	50	3.0	80	2.3
1,000+	45	0.5	31	0.6	16	1.0	38	1.1
Other Unearned Income								
\$0	7,838	82.9	4,368	79.3	1,381	82.8	2,978	85.1
1-199	896	9.5	596	10.8	198	11.9	343	9.8
200-399	365	3.9	271	4.9	51	3.1	102	2.9
400-599	197	2.1	140	2.5	25	1.5	48	1.4
600-799	90	1.0	70	1.3	10	0.6	20	0.6
800-999	40	0.4	38	0.7	1	0.1	6	0.2
1,000+	27	0.3	25	0.5	0	0.0	4	0.1

Source: Fiscal Year 1997 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Table A-9. Distribution of Participating Households by Type of Deduction and Household Composition, Income Source, and Food Stamp Benefit Amount

Household Characteristic	Total Households		Type of Deduction											
	Number (000)	Percent	Earned Income		Dependent Care			Excess Shelter			Medical		Child Support	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Percent With Maximum ^a	Number (000)	Percent	Percent With Maximum ^a	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	9,452	100.0	2,280	24.1	349	3.7	13.6	6,164	65.2	21.9	329	3.5	9	0.1
Household Composition														
Children	5,508	100.0	1,934	35.1	339	6.2	12.5	3,594	65.3	30.2	34	0.6	6	0.1
School Age	4,111	100.0	1,498	36.4	235	5.7	7.3	2,659	64.7	30.7	31	0.8	4	0.1
Preschool Age	2,969	100.0	1,020	34.3	233	7.8	12.9	1,907	64.2	31.3	8	0.3	3	0.1
No Children	3,945	100.0	346	8.8	10	0.2	53.3	2,569	65.1	10.2	295	7.5	3	0.1
Elderly Persons	1,667	100.0	57	3.4	5	0.3	47.8	1,102	66.1	0.1	220	13.2	0	0.0
No Elderly Persons	7,785	100.0	2,223	28.6	344	4.4	13.1	5,062	65.0	26.6	109	1.4	8	0.1
Disabled Persons	2,108	100.0	176	8.3	18	0.8	12.8	1,369	64.9	0.2	130	6.2	1	0.1
No Disabled Persons	7,344	100.0	2,104	28.7	331	4.5	13.7	4,795	65.3	28.1	200	2.7	8	0.1
Income Source														
Gross Income	8,584	100.0	2,280	26.6	346	4.0	13.5	5,850	68.1	20.4	329	3.8	9	0.1
No Gross Income	868	100.0	—	—	3	0.3	22.8	313	36.1	50.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Net Income	7,311	100.0	2,065	28.2	304	4.2	12.1	4,691	64.2	16.7	305	4.2	7	0.1
No Net Income	2,142	100.0	215	10.0	45	2.1	23.9	1,473	68.8	38.3	24	1.1	2	0.1
Earned Income	2,284	100.0	2,280	99.8	303	13.3	12.0	1,403	61.4	28.9	15	0.6	6	0.3
No Earned Income	7,168	100.0	—	—	46	0.6	24.1	4,761	66.4	19.8	315	4.4	3	0.0
Unearned Income	7,415	100.0	1,111	15.0	191	2.6	14.0	5,113	68.9	18.8	329	4.4	4	0.1
No Unearned Income	2,037	100.0	1,169	57.4	158	7.7	13.2	1,051	51.6	36.8	1	0.0	5	0.2
AFDC/TANF Income	3,270	100.0	549	16.8	88	2.7	17.3	2,259	69.1	30.2	9	0.3	2	0.1
No AFDC/TANF Income	6,183	100.0	1,731	28.0	261	4.2	12.4	3,905	63.2	17.1	320	5.2	7	0.1
GA Income	588	100.0	45	7.6	6	1.0	35.3	453	77.0	25.1	1	0.2	—	—
No GA Income	8,864	100.0	2,235	25.2	343	3.9	13.2	5,711	64.4	21.6	328	3.7	9	0.1
AFDC/TANF or GA Income	3,848	100.0	592	15.4	94	2.4	18.5	2,707	70.3	29.3	10	0.3	2	0.0
No AFDC/TANF or GA Income	5,604	100.0	1,688	30.1	255	4.6	11.8	3,457	61.7	16.0	319	5.7	7	0.1
SSI	2,504	100.0	162	6.5	18	0.7	12.0	1,633	65.2	0.1	76	3.0	1	0.0
No SSI	6,949	100.0	2,118	30.5	331	4.8	13.7	4,531	65.2	29.7	253	3.6	8	0.1
Social Security Income	1,999	100.0	123	6.2	15	0.7	17.8	1,300	65.1	1.3	301	15.1	1	0.0
No Social Security Income	7,454	100.0	2,157	28.9	334	4.5	13.4	4,863	65.2	27.4	28	0.4	8	0.1
Food Stamp Benefit														
Minimum Benefit	625	100.0	60	9.7	5	0.7	42.5	177	28.3	0.1	88	14.0	—	—
Maximum Benefit	2,146	100.0	216	10.0	45	2.1	23.9	1,476	68.8	38.3	24	1.1	2	0.1

^a Percent of households with deduction that receive the maximum.

— No sample households in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 1997 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Table A-10. Average Values of Deductions of Participating Households by Household Composition, Income Source, and Food Stamp Benefit Amount

Household Characteristic	Total Households (000)	Average Amount of Deduction (Dollars)									
		Earned Income		Dependent Care		Excess Shelter		Medical		Child Support	
		All Households	With Deduction	All Households	With Deduction	All Households	With Deduction	All Households	With Deduction	All Households	With Deduction
Total	9,452	34	141	5	146	113	174	4	102	0	139
Household Composition											
Children	5,508	54	154	9	147	109	167	1	82	0	143
School Age	4,111	57	157	9	154	111	171	1	79	0	135
Preschool Age	2,969	55	160	11	146	105	163	0	78	0	179
No Children	3,945	6	73	0	129	119	183	8	104	0	132
Elderly Persons	1,667	3	76	0	138	120	181	13	101	0	200
No Elderly Persons	7,785	41	143	6	146	112	172	1	104	0	135
Disabled Persons	2,108	8	101	1	127	126	194	7	111	0	152
No Disabled Persons	7,344	42	145	7	147	110	168	3	96	0	136
Income Source											
Gross Income	8,584	38	141	6	146	117	172	4	102	0	137
No Gross Income	868	0	0	0	144	74	204	0	251	0	221
Net Income	7,311	43	151	6	145	99	155	4	86	0	130
No Net Income	2,142	5	48	3	157	161	234	3	300	0	175
Earned Income	2,284	141	141	20	150	98	159	1	132	0	142
No Earned Income	7,168	0	0	1	125	118	178	4	100	0	134
Unearned Income	7,415	17	116	4	154	120	174	5	102	0	125
No Unearned Income	2,037	95	165	11	137	90	173	0	98	0	153
AFDC/TANF Income	3,270	17	103	4	166	115	167	0	89	0	103
No AFDC/TANF Income	6,183	43	154	6	140	112	178	5	102	0	148
GA Income	588	8	108	3	284	135	176	0	196	0	0
No GA Income	8,864	36	142	6	144	112	174	4	102	0	139
AFDC/TANF or GA Income	3,848	16	103	4	174	118	168	0	100	0	103
No AFDC/TANF or GA Income	5,604	47	155	6	136	110	178	6	102	0	148
SSI	2,504	7	102	1	128	121	186	3	94	0	159
No SSI	6,949	44	145	7	147	110	169	4	104	0	136
Social Security Income	1,999	6	92	1	128	114	176	15	102	0	114
No Social Security	7,454	42	144	7	147	113	173	0	106	0	141
Food Stamp Benefit											
Minimum Benefit	625	9	90	1	129	21	73	8	56	0	0
Maximum Benefit	2,146	5	48	3	157	161	234	3	300	0	175

Source: Fiscal Year 1997 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Table A-11. Distribution of Participating Households by Selected Household Characteristics and Amount of Deduction

Household Characteristic	Total Households		Households With:									
	Number (000)	Percent	Children		Elderly		Disabled		Earned Income		AFDC/TANF or GA Income	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	9,452	100.0	5,508	100.0	1,667	100.0	2,108	100.0	2,284	100.0	3,848	100.0
Total Deduction												
\$115-133	3	0.0	2	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
134	2,249	23.8	1,093	19.8	464	27.8	590	28.0	1	0.0	890	23.1
135-150	231	2.4	106	1.9	71	4.3	79	3.7	31	1.3	95	2.5
151-200	804	8.5	402	7.3	212	12.7	227	10.8	117	5.1	347	9.0
201-250	998	10.6	519	9.4	209	12.5	250	11.9	214	9.4	470	12.2
251-300	998	10.6	592	10.8	168	10.1	216	10.2	276	12.1	462	12.0
301-350	914	9.7	591	10.7	124	7.5	187	8.9	330	14.5	365	9.5
351-400	1,601	16.9	1,150	20.9	120	7.2	152	7.2	281	12.3	898	23.3
401+	1,655	17.5	1,052	19.1	298	17.9	408	19.4	1,035	45.3	322	8.4
Earned Income												
None	7,173	75.9	3,573	64.9	1,610	96.6	1,933	91.7	4	0.2	3,256	84.6
\$1-50	358	3.8	205	3.7	25	1.5	60	2.8	358	15.7	152	3.9
51-100	436	4.6	343	6.2	17	1.0	41	2.0	436	19.1	168	4.4
101-150	468	5.0	405	7.4	7	0.4	27	1.3	468	20.5	130	3.4
151-200	497	5.3	468	8.5	5	0.3	25	1.2	497	21.8	94	2.4
201-250	293	3.1	287	5.2	2	0.1	14	0.6	293	12.8	29	0.7
251-300	139	1.5	138	2.5	1	0.0	5	0.2	139	6.1	14	0.4
301+	88	0.9	88	1.6	0	0.0	4	0.2	88	3.8	5	0.1
Dependent Care												
None	9,103	96.3	5,168	93.8	1,662	99.7	2,091	99.2	1,981	86.7	3,755	97.6
\$1-50	63	0.7	61	1.1	1	0.1	4	0.2	53	2.3	11	0.3
51-100	69	0.7	68	1.2	0	0.0	3	0.1	62	2.7	17	0.4
101-150	61	0.6	60	1.1	-	-	3	0.2	52	2.3	17	0.4
151-200	97	1.0	90	1.6	4	0.2	6	0.3	79	3.5	26	0.7
201+	60	0.6	60	1.1	-	-	2	0.1	58	2.6	22	0.6
Medical												
None	9,123	96.5	5,473	99.4	1,447	86.8	1,978	93.8	2,269	99.4	3,838	99.7
\$1-25	113	1.2	17	0.3	70	4.2	50	2.4	5	0.2	5	0.1
26-50	39	0.4	4	0.1	26	1.6	15	0.7	0	0.0	1	0.0
51-75	40	0.4	3	0.1	28	1.7	14	0.7	2	0.1	1	0.0
76-100	26	0.3	1	0.0	21	1.2	7	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
101-150	36	0.4	3	0.1	26	1.5	11	0.5	1	0.0	1	0.0
151-200	27	0.3	2	0.0	19	1.1	10	0.5	2	0.1	1	0.0
201-300	23	0.2	1	0.0	14	0.8	9	0.4	1	0.0	1	0.0
301+	25	0.3	3	0.0	15	0.9	13	0.6	2	0.1	1	0.0
Excess Shelter												
None	3,289	34.8	1,913	34.7	565	33.9	740	35.1	882	38.6	1,141	29.7
\$1-50	860	9.1	506	9.2	199	11.9	207	9.8	220	9.6	349	9.1
51-100	962	10.2	520	9.4	211	12.6	230	10.9	225	9.8	410	10.7
101-150	927	9.8	533	9.7	160	9.6	204	9.7	190	8.3	423	11.0
151-200	796	8.4	443	8.0	137	8.2	173	8.2	181	7.9	344	8.9
201-230	404	4.3	238	4.3	66	3.9	96	4.5	92	4.0	162	4.2
231	14	0.1	10	0.2	3	0.2	3	0.1	3	0.1	7	0.2
232+	2,201	23.3	1,346	24.4	327	19.6	456	21.6	492	21.5	1,012	26.3
None	3,289	34.8	1,913	34.7	565	33.9	740	35.1	882	38.6	1,141	29.7
Less Than Cap	4,182	44.2	2,378	43.2	815	48.9	965	45.8	967	42.3	1,801	46.8
Equal to Cap	1,349	14.3	1,087	19.7	1	0.1	3	0.1	406	17.8	794	20.6
Benefit < Max	783	8.3	729	13.2	1	0.1	3	0.1	318	13.9	510	13.2
Benefit = Max	565	6.0	358	6.5	-	-	-	-	88	3.9	285	7.4
Greater Than Cap	633	6.7	129	2.3	286	17.1	401	19.0	30	1.3	112	2.9

- No sample households in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 1997 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Table A-12. Average Total Deduction for Participating Households by Amount of Gross Income and Household Size

Gross Income	Average Total Deduction by Household Size (Dollars)								All Households (Dollars)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+	
Total	264	289	311	321	330	317	313	323	291
\$0	189	240	257	252	284	310	270	279	209
1 - 99	201	218	258	294	221	322	307	-	216
100 - 199	253	226	233	261	306	224	143	226	241
200 - 299	268	257	245	238	247	228	184	281	256
300 - 399	294	279	252	260	255	249	212	193	274
400 - 499	259	285	291	279	283	239	284	292	271
500 - 599	284	303	293	298	285	242	270	274	288
600 - 699	312	304	329	301	277	284	255	283	309
700 - 799	321	278	310	291	310	301	279	353	299
800 - 899	420	345	355	341	316	301	296	258	344
900 - 999	294	344	363	362	329	307	346	257	346
1000+	406	426	415	394	393	365	333	357	394

- No sample households in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 1997 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Table A-13. Distribution of Participating Households by Selected Household Characteristics and Food Stamp Benefit Amount, Food Stamp Benefit as a Percentage of the Maximum Benefit, and Certification Period

Household Characteristic	Total Households		Households With:									
	Number (000)	Percent	Children		Elderly		Disabled		Earned Income		AFDC/TANF Income	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	9,452	100.0	5,508	100.0	1,667	100.0	2,108	100.0	2,284	100.0	3,270	100.0
Food Stamp Benefit												
\$10 or less	631	6.7	43	0.8	385	23.1	243	11.5	63	2.8	24	0.7
11 - 25	451	4.8	41	0.7	245	14.7	211	10.0	35	1.5	19	0.6
26 - 50	644	6.8	120	2.2	282	16.9	295	14.0	114	5.0	73	2.2
51 - 75	625	6.6	187	3.4	214	12.8	279	13.2	154	6.7	82	2.5
76 - 100	611	6.5	237	4.3	166	10.0	235	11.2	173	7.6	112	3.4
101 - 150	2,085	22.1	695	12.6	259	15.6	353	16.8	452	19.8	358	11.0
151 - 200	969	10.3	879	16.0	41	2.5	172	8.2	372	16.3	533	16.3
201 - 300	1,918	20.3	1,797	32.6	56	3.3	210	10.0	548	24.0	1,155	35.3
301 or more	1,519	16.1	1,507	27.4	20	1.2	109	5.2	372	16.3	914	28.0
Benefit as a Percentage of the Maximum												
Minimum	625	6.6	38	0.7	385	23.1	240	11.4	60	2.6	21	0.6
< 25% ^a	920	9.7	338	6.1	360	21.6	398	18.9	246	10.7	149	4.6
25 - 50	1,626	17.2	967	17.6	368	22.1	630	29.9	680	29.8	406	12.4
51 - 75	2,023	21.4	1,500	27.2	258	15.5	488	23.1	685	30.0	889	27.2
76 - 99	2,112	22.3	1,713	31.1	139	8.3	214	10.2	396	17.3	1,298	39.7
Maximum	2,146	22.7	951	17.3	158	9.5	139	6.6	217	9.5	506	15.5
Months in Certification Period												
1	44	0.5	25	0.5	3	0.2	4	0.2	8	0.3	11	0.3
2	79	0.8	44	0.8	4	0.3	5	0.3	24	1.0	14	0.4
3	1,022	10.8	713	12.9	34	2.0	87	4.1	556	24.3	151	4.6
4	300	3.2	176	3.2	17	1.0	30	1.4	102	4.5	58	1.8
5	182	1.9	128	2.3	14	0.8	23	1.1	49	2.1	78	2.4
6	1,609	17.0	1,284	23.3	96	5.8	317	15.0	433	18.9	778	23.8
7	219	2.3	171	3.1	16	0.9	38	1.8	49	2.2	116	3.5
8	74	0.8	50	0.9	10	0.6	13	0.6	21	0.9	30	0.9
9	67	0.7	37	0.7	13	0.8	12	0.6	19	0.8	24	0.7
10	85	0.9	43	0.8	18	1.1	28	1.3	13	0.6	25	0.8
11	201	2.1	84	1.5	49	2.9	51	2.4	32	1.4	57	1.7
12	4,648	49.2	2,341	42.5	1,130	67.8	1,219	57.8	826	36.2	1,630	49.9
13+	878	9.3	380	6.9	255	15.3	270	12.8	144	6.3	274	8.4
Unknown	44	0.5	30	0.5	8	0.5	9	0.4	8	0.3	23	0.7

^a Does not include households with the minimum benefit.

Source: Fiscal Year 1997 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Table A-14. Distribution of Participating Households by Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline and Food Stamp Benefit as a Percentage of the Maximum

Gross Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline	Total Households		Benefit as a Percentage of the Maximum Benefit											
	Number (000)	Percent	Minimum		< 25 ^a		25 - 50		51 - 75		76 - 99		Maximum	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
All Households														
Total	9,452	100.0	625	100.0	920	100.0	1,626	100.0	2,023	100.0	2,112	100.0	2,146	100.0
No Income	868	9.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	868	40.4
1 - 50%	2,842	30.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	401	19.8	1,426	67.6	1,015	47.3
51 - 100	4,909	51.9	375	60.0	639	69.4	1,398	85.9	1,570	77.6	674	31.9	252	11.7
101 - 130	782	8.3	213	34.0	278	30.2	222	13.7	49	2.4	11	0.5	9	0.4
131+	51	0.5	37	5.9	3	0.4	6	0.4	2	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.1
Households With Children														
Total	5,508	100.0	38	100.0	338	100.0	967	100.0	1,500	100.0	1,713	100.0	951	100.0
No Income	262	4.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	262	27.6
1 - 50%	2,310	41.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	352	23.4	1,303	76.1	655	68.9
51 - 100	2,469	44.8	6	14.8	107	31.6	794	82.0	1,121	74.7	408	23.8	34	3.5
101 - 130	456	8.3	26	69.3	231	68.3	170	17.6	27	1.8	2	0.1	-	-
131+	10	0.2	6	16.0	1	0.2	3	0.3	-	-	0	0.0	0	0.0
Households With Elderly														
Total	1,667	100.0	385	100.0	360	100.0	368	100.0	258	100.0	139	100.0	158	100.0
No Income	28	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	17.7
1 - 50%	91	5.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	7.9	28	20.2	42	26.7
51 - 100	1,328	79.7	256	66.5	320	88.8	342	92.9	222	86.2	106	76.1	84	52.8
101 - 130	204	12.3	118	30.8	38	10.7	25	6.7	13	5.2	5	3.7	4	2.7
131+	16	1.0	11	2.7	2	0.6	1	0.4	2	0.7	-	-	0	0.1
Households With Disabled														
Total	2,108	100.0	240	100.0	398	100.0	630	100.0	488	100.0	214	100.0	139	100.0
No Income	3	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2.3
1 - 50%	138	6.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	11.7	52	24.5	28	20.3
51 - 100	1,733	82.2	134	55.9	325	81.7	596	94.7	422	86.5	158	73.5	98	70.8
101 - 130	207	9.8	85	35.6	71	17.8	32	5.0	8	1.7	4	1.9	7	5.1
131+	27	1.3	20	8.5	2	0.5	2	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.1	2	1.5
Households With Earned Income														
Total	2,284	100.0	60	100.0	246	100.0	680	100.0	685	100.0	396	100.0	217	100.0
1 - 50%	413	18.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	6.0	188	47.4	183	84.6
51 - 100	1,406	61.5	11	18.9	44	17.8	499	73.5	612	89.3	206	52.0	33	15.2
101 - 130	449	19.6	37	61.9	201	81.7	177	26.0	31	4.5	2	0.6	0	0.2
131+	17	0.8	12	19.2	1	0.5	4	0.5	1	0.2	-	-	-	-
Households With AFDC/TANF Income														
Total	3,270	100.0	21	100.0	149	100.0	406	100.0	889	100.0	1,298	100.0	506	100.0
1 - 50%	1,811	55.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	282	31.8	1,039	80.0	489	96.6
51 - 100	1,353	41.4	5	24.8	85	57.2	383	94.4	603	67.8	259	20.0	17	3.4
101 - 130	100	3.0	12	54.9	64	42.7	20	5.0	4	0.4	0	0.0	-	-
131+	7	0.2	4	20.3	0	0.1	2	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-

^a Does not include households with the minimum benefit.

- No sample households in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 1997 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Table A-15. Average Food Stamp Benefit of Participating Households by Amount of Gross Income and Household Size

Gross Income	Average Food Stamp Benefit by Household Size (Dollars)								All Households (Dollars)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+	
Average Food Stamp Benefit Per Household	71	150	221	268	309	369	387	514	169
\$0	121	221	316	402	479	572	634	751	180
1 - 99	121	221	315	402	476	570	653	—	189
100 - 199	120	217	312	398	474	566	637	748	220
200 - 299	113	208	301	387	460	553	595	735	223
300 - 399	99	196	283	370	443	536	592	728	219
400 - 499	55	168	267	348	422	508	583	713	145
500 - 599	45	148	237	326	395	478	544	691	119
600 - 699	35	116	221	298	364	459	511	627	169
700 - 799	26	80	188	265	344	434	490	673	163
800 - 899	31	72	167	253	325	407	461	622	189
900 - 999	12	49	142	227	291	386	451	536	175
1000+	15	41	97	146	191	254	279	425	165

— No sample households in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 1997 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Table A-16. Distribution of Participating Households by Type of Most Recent Action and Expedited Service

Most Recent Action and Expedited Service	Total Households		Entrants		Other Households	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	9,452	100.0	408	100.0	9,045	100.0
Initial Certification	2,410	25.5	408	100.0	2,002	22.1
Expedited Service	344	3.6	132	32.3	212	2.3
No Expedited Service	2,066	21.9	276	67.7	1,790	19.8
Recertification	6,988	73.9	–	–	6,988	77.3
Expedited Service	111	1.2	–	–	111	1.2
No Expedited Service	6,877	72.8	–	–	6,877	76.0

– By definition these are mutually exclusive categories; therefore, no households will be found in these categories.

Source: Fiscal Year 1997 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Table A-17. Distribution of Participating Households, Persons, and Benefits by Household Composition

Household Composition	Food Stamp Households		Participants in Households With Household Characteristic		Monthly Food Stamp Benefits	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Dollars (000)	Percent
Total ^a	9,452	100.0	23,117	100.0	1,593,653	100.0
Children	5,508	58.3	18,568	80.3	1,289,138	80.9
Single-Adult Household	3,806	40.3	11,695	50.6	866,171	54.4
Married Couple Household	933	9.9	4,324	18.7	250,677	15.7
Other Multiple-Adult Household	426	4.5	1,860	8.0	114,403	7.2
Children Only	331	3.5	646	2.8	54,538	3.4
Unknown	11	0.1	43	0.2	3,348	0.2
Elderly	1,667	17.6	2,228	9.6	104,752	6.6
Living Alone	1,292	13.7	1,292	5.6	60,467	3.8
Not Living Alone	375	4.0	936	4.0	44,286	2.8
Disabled	2,108	22.3	4,505	19.5	219,601	13.8
Living Alone	1,110	11.7	1,110	4.8	57,940	3.6
Not Living Alone	998	10.6	3,395	14.7	161,662	10.1
Other Households ^b	1,307	13.8	1,469	6.4	154,621	9.7
Single-Person Household	1,168	12.4	1,168	5.1	128,799	8.1
Multi-Person Household	139	1.5	301	1.3	25,822	1.6

^a The sum of individual categories does not match the table total because a household can have more than one of the characteristics in the table.

^b Households not containing children, elderly persons, or disabled persons.

Source: Fiscal Year 1997 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Table A-18. Average Gross and Net Income, Total Deduction, Countable Resources, Food Stamp Benefit, Household Size, and Certification Period of Participating Households by Household Composition

Household Composition	Total Households		Average Monthly Values						
	Number (000)	Percent	Gross Income (Dollars)	Net Income (Dollars)	Total Deduction (Dollars)	Countable Resources (Dollars)	Food Stamp Benefit (Dollars)	Household Size (Persons)	Certification Period (Months)
Total	9,452	100.0	558	299	291	92	169	2.4	9.9
Children	5,508	58.3	648	364	307	76	234	3.4	8.9
Single-Adult Household	3,806	40.3	576	302	298	56	228	3.1	9.0
Married Couple Household ..	933	9.9	953	614	358	174	269	4.6	8.3
Other Multiple-Adult Household	426	4.5	838	538	315	68	268	4.4	8.5
Children Only	331	3.5	372	158	269	33	165	2.0	9.9
Unknown	11	0.1	553	272	300	28	295	3.7	8.4
Elderly	1,667	17.6	577	319	271	180	63	1.3	12.6
Living Alone	1,292	13.7	521	266	269	180	47	1.0	13.2
Not Living Alone	375	4.0	767	503	277	180	118	2.5	10.7
Disabled	2,108	22.3	687	418	277	87	104	2.1	11.4
Living Alone	1,110	11.7	525	244	291	95	52	1.0	13.2
Not Living Alone	998	10.6	868	612	261	77	162	3.4	9.4
Other Households^a	1,307	13.8	185	52	247	45	118	1.1	8.2
Single-Person Household	1,168	12.4	159	38	237	41	110	1.0	8.2
Multi-Person Household	139	1.5	407	170	322	76	185	2.2	7.7

^a Households not containing children, elderly persons, or disabled persons.

Source: Fiscal Year 1997 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Table A-19. Distribution of Participating Households by Income Type and Household Composition

Household Composition	Total Households		Income Type											
	Number (000)	Percent	Earned Income		Unearned Income		AFDC/TANF Income		GA Income		SSI		Social Security Income	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total ^a	9,452	100.0	2,284	100.0	7,415	100.0	3,270	100.0	588	100.0	2,504	100.0	1,999	100.0
Children	5,508	58.3	1,935	84.7	4,289	57.8	3,187	97.5	103	17.6	730	29.2	435	21.8
Single-Adult Household	3,806	40.3	1,102	48.3	3,137	42.3	2,415	73.8	67	11.5	468	18.7	262	13.1
Married Couple Household	933	9.9	568	24.9	553	7.5	328	10.0	23	3.9	149	5.9	90	4.5
Other Multiple-Adult Household	426	4.5	183	8.0	351	4.7	247	7.6	10	1.7	106	4.2	77	3.9
Children Only	331	3.5	79	3.5	238	3.2	189	5.8	3	0.5	7	0.3	5	0.3
Unknown	11	0.1	3	0.1	10	0.1	9	0.3	-	-	1	0.0	1	0.0
Elderly	1,667	17.6	57	2.5	1,621	21.9	71	2.2	81	13.8	987	39.4	1,149	57.5
Living Alone	1,292	13.7	21	0.9	1,262	17.0	4	0.1	62	10.6	778	31.1	905	45.3
Not Living Alone ...	375	4.0	37	1.6	359	4.8	67	2.1	19	3.2	209	8.3	244	12.2
Disabled	2,108	22.3	178	7.8	2,108	28.4	501	15.3	91	15.5	1,756	70.1	833	41.7
Living Alone	1,110	11.7	44	1.9	1,110	15.0	2	0.1	61	10.3	883	35.3	495	24.8
Not Living Alone ...	998	10.6	133	5.8	998	13.5	499	15.3	30	5.1	873	34.9	338	16.9
Other Households ^b	1,307	13.8	253	11.1	530	7.1	68	2.1	341	58.0	1	0.0	0	0.0
Single-Person	1,168	12.4	195	8.6	470	6.3	51	1.5	325	55.2	1	0.0	0	0.0
Multi-Person	139	1.5	58	2.5	60	0.8	17	0.5	16	2.8	-	-	-	-

^a The sum of individual categories does not match the table total because a household can have more than one of the characteristics in the table.

^b Households not containing children, elderly persons, or disabled persons.

- No sample households in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 1997 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Table A-20. Distribution of Participating Households With Children, Elderly Persons, and Disabled Persons by Selected Characteristics

Household Characteristic	Total Households		Household With:									
	Number (000)	Percent	Children		School Age Children		Preschool Age Children		Elderly		Disabled	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	9,452	100.0	5,508	100.0	4,111	100.0	2,969	100.0	1,667	100.0	2,108	100.0
Household Composition												
Children	5,508	58.3	5,508	100.0	4,111	100.0	2,969	100.0	117	7.0	784	37.2
School Age	4,111	43.5	4,111	74.7	4,111	100.0	1,573	53.0	110	6.6	696	33.0
Preschool Age	2,969	31.4	2,969	53.9	1,573	38.3	2,969	100.0	24	1.4	284	13.5
Elderly Persons	1,667	17.6	117	2.1	110	2.7	24	0.8	1,667	100.0	274	13.0
Disabled Persons	2,108	22.3	784	14.2	696	16.9	284	9.6	274	16.4	2,108	100.0
Income Source and Countable Resources												
Gross Income	8,584	90.8	5,245	95.2	3,948	96.0	2,808	94.6	1,639	98.3	2,105	99.8
No Gross Income	868	9.2	262	4.8	164	4.0	161	5.4	28	1.7	3	0.2
Net Income	7,311	77.3	4,559	82.8	3,503	85.2	2,444	82.3	1,509	90.5	1,970	93.4
No Net Income	2,142	22.7	948	17.2	609	14.8	526	17.7	158	9.5	138	6.6
Earned Income	2,284	24.2	1,935	35.1	1,498	36.4	1,020	34.4	57	3.4	178	8.4
Unearned Income	7,415	78.4	4,289	77.9	3,255	79.2	2,263	76.2	1,621	97.2	2,108	100.0
AFDC/TANF Income	3,270	34.6	3,187	57.9	2,327	56.6	1,784	60.1	71	4.3	501	23.8
GA Income	588	6.2	103	1.9	78	1.9	53	1.8	81	4.9	91	4.3
SSI	2,504	26.5	730	13.3	648	15.8	266	9.0	987	59.2	1,756	83.3
Social Security Income	1,999	21.1	435	7.9	398	9.7	136	4.6	1,149	68.9	833	39.5
Countable Resources	2,358	24.9	1,301	23.6	1,007	24.5	653	22.0	569	34.2	554	26.3
Deductions												
Total Deduction	9,452	100.0	5,508	100.0	4,111	100.0	2,969	100.0	1,667	100.0	2,108	100.0
Earned Income Deduction	2,280	24.1	1,934	35.1	1,498	36.4	1,020	34.3	57	3.4	176	8.3
Dependent Deduction	349	3.7	339	6.2	235	5.7	233	7.8	5	0.3	18	0.8
Excess Shelter Deduction	6,164	65.2	3,594	65.3	2,659	64.7	1,907	64.2	1,102	66.1	1,369	64.9
Medical Deduction	329	3.5	34	0.6	31	0.8	8	0.3	220	13.2	130	6.2
Food Stamp Benefit												
\$10 or Less	631	6.7	43	0.8	35	0.9	9	0.3	385	23.1	243	11.5
11-100	2,331	24.7	586	10.6	428	10.4	238	8.0	907	54.4	1,021	48.4
101-200	3,054	32.3	1,575	28.6	1,035	25.2	801	27.0	301	18.0	525	24.9
201-300	1,918	20.3	1,797	32.6	1,301	31.6	984	33.1	56	3.3	210	10.0
301 or More	1,519	16.1	1,507	27.4	1,311	31.9	937	31.6	20	1.2	109	5.2
Minimum Benefit	625	6.6	38	0.7	30	0.7	7	0.2	385	23.1	240	11.4
Maximum Benefit	2,146	22.7	951	17.3	610	14.8	528	17.8	158	9.5	139	6.6
Household Size												
1	3,553	37.6	147	2.7	63	1.5	84	2.8	1,292	77.5	1,110	52.7
2	2,044	21.6	1,560	28.3	869	21.1	736	24.8	272	16.3	376	17.8
3	1,711	18.1	1,665	30.2	1,219	29.6	879	29.6	55	3.3	232	11.0
4	1,117	11.8	1,110	20.2	967	23.5	620	20.9	27	1.6	180	8.5
5	587	6.2	586	10.6	556	13.5	357	12.0	11	0.7	109	5.2
6+	440	4.7	440	8.0	436	10.6	293	9.9	9	0.6	102	4.8

Source: Fiscal Year 1997 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Table A-21. Average Values of Selected Characteristics for Participating Households With Children, Elderly Persons, and Disabled Persons

Household Characteristic	Average Monthly Values for Households With:					
	Total	Children	School Age Children	Preschool Age Children	Elderly	Disabled
Income and Countable Resources						
Gross Income	558	648	697	633	577	687
Net Income	299	364	405	352	319	418
Earned Income	171	270	287	276	13	42
Unearned Income	386	377	410	357	563	645
AFDC/TANF Income	129	217	219	236	11	70
GA Income	16	8	8	8	9	5
SSI	99	61	74	42	179	346
Social Security Income	102	38	47	21	336	196
Countable Resources	92	76	79	70	180	87
Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline						
Gross Income	58.4	55.1	56.7	52.1	80.5	78.4
Net Income	29.9	29.7	31.8	27.6	43.6	44.4
Deductions						
Total Deduction	291	307	312	306	271	277
Earned Income Deduction	34	54	57	55	3	8
Over Households With Deduction	141	154	157	160	76	101
Dependent Deduction	5	9	9	11	0	1
Over Households With Deduction	146	147	154	146	138	127
Excess Shelter Deduction	113	109	111	105	120	126
Over Households With Deduction	174	167	171	163	181	194
Medical Deduction	4	1	1	0	13	7
Over Households With Deduction	102	82	79	78	101	111
Food Stamp Benefit	169	234	246	250	63	104
Household Size	2.4	3.4	3.7	3.5	1.3	2.1
Certification Period	9.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	12.6	11.4

Source: Fiscal Year 1997 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Table A-22. Distribution of Participating Households With Earned Income and Unearned Income by Selected Characteristics

Household Characteristic	Total Households		Income Type									
	Number (000)	Percent	Earned Income		Unearned Income		AFDC/TANF Income		GA Income		AFDC/TANF or GA Income	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	9,452	100.0	2,284	100.0	7,415	100.0	3,270	100.0	588	100.0	3,848	100.0
Household Composition												
Children	5,508	58.3	1,935	84.7	4,289	57.8	3,187	97.5	103	17.6	3,281	85.3
School Age	4,111	43.5	1,498	65.6	3,255	43.9	2,327	71.2	78	13.2	2,396	62.3
Preschool Age	2,969	31.4	1,020	44.7	2,263	30.5	1,784	54.6	53	9.0	1,833	47.6
Elderly Persons	1,667	17.6	57	2.5	1,621	21.9	71	2.2	81	13.8	152	3.9
Disabled Persons	2,108	22.3	178	7.8	2,108	28.4	501	15.3	91	15.5	586	15.2
Income Source and Countable Resources												
Gross Income	8,584	90.8	2,284	100.0	7,412	100.0	3,270	100.0	588	100.0	3,848	100.0
No Gross Income	868	9.2	-	-	4	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Income	7,311	77.3	2,068	90.5	6,304	85.0	2,766	84.6	339	57.6	3,094	80.4
No Net Income	2,142	22.7	216	9.5	1,111	15.0	504	15.4	250	42.4	754	19.6
Earned Income	2,284	24.2	2,284	100.0	1,115	15.0	550	16.8	45	7.6	593	15.4
Unearned Income	7,415	78.4	1,115	48.8	7,415	100.0	3,270	100.0	588	100.0	3,848	100.0
AFDC/TANF Income	3,270	34.6	550	24.1	3,270	44.1	3,270	100.0	10	1.7	3,270	85.0
GA Income	588	6.2	45	1.9	588	7.9	10	0.3	588	100.0	588	15.3
SSI Income	2,504	26.5	164	7.2	2,504	33.8	501	15.3	108	18.4	603	15.7
Social Security Income	1,999	21.1	125	5.5	1,999	27.0	190	5.8	50	8.5	238	6.2
Countable Resources	2,358	24.9	844	36.9	1,817	24.5	523	16.0	89	15.2	610	15.8
Deductions												
Total Deduction	9,452	100.0	2,284	100.0	7,415	100.0	3,270	100.0	588	100.0	3,848	100.0
Earned Income Deduction	2,280	24.1	2,280	99.8	1,111	15.0	549	16.8	45	7.6	592	15.4
Dependent Deduction	349	3.7	303	13.3	191	2.6	88	2.7	6	1.0	94	2.4
Excess Shelter Deduction	6,164	65.2	1,403	61.4	5,113	68.9	2,259	69.1	453	77.0	2,707	70.3
Medical Deduction	329	3.5	15	0.6	329	4.4	9	0.3	1	0.2	10	0.3
Food Stamp Benefit												
\$10 or Less	631	6.7	63	2.8	619	8.3	24	0.7	35	5.9	59	1.5
11-100	2,331	24.7	477	20.9	2,107	28.4	286	8.7	135	22.9	418	10.9
101-200	3,054	32.3	824	36.1	2,011	27.1	891	27.2	352	59.9	1,240	32.2
201-300	1,918	20.3	548	24.0	1,515	20.4	1,155	35.3	42	7.1	1,195	31.0
301 or More	1,519	16.1	372	16.3	1,163	15.7	914	28.0	24	4.2	937	24.3
Minimum Benefit	625	6.6	60	2.6	612	8.3	21	0.6	35	5.9	55	1.4
Maximum Benefit	2,146	22.7	217	9.5	1,115	15.0	506	15.5	251	42.6	757	19.7
Household Size												
1	3,553	37.6	289	12.7	2,780	37.5	143	4.4	442	75.1	584	15.2
2	2,044	21.6	484	21.2	1,667	22.5	1,009	30.9	68	11.6	1,075	27.9
3	1,711	18.1	579	25.4	1,332	18.0	963	29.4	37	6.2	997	25.9
4	1,117	11.8	464	20.3	846	11.4	598	18.3	19	3.2	615	16.0
5	587	6.2	268	11.7	442	6.0	315	9.6	8	1.4	323	8.4
6+	440	4.7	199	8.7	348	4.7	242	7.4	15	2.5	255	6.6

- No sample households in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 1997 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Table A-23. Average Values of Selected Characteristics for Participating Households With Earned and Unearned Income

Household Characteristic	Average Monthly Values for Households With:					
	Total	Earned Income	Unearned Income	AFDC/TANF Income	GA Income	AFDC/TANF or GA Income
Income and Countable Resources						
Gross Income	558	879	580	569	411	544
Net Income	299	495	314	310	170	288
Earned Income	171	708	87	87	41	79
Unearned Income	386	171	493	483	370	464
AFDC/TANF Income	129	76	164	372	7	316
GA Income	16	6	20	0	252	39
SSI	99	27	126	74	70	73
Social Security Income	102	22	130	21	35	23
Countable Resources	92	132	95	47	55	48
Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline						
Gross Income	58.4	76.6	62.8	49.8	51.8	50.0
Net Income	29.9	41.3	32.4	25.7	18.9	24.6
Deductions						
Total Deduction	291	395	280	272	282	273
Earned Income Deduction	34	141	17	17	8	16
Over Households With Deduction	141	141	116	103	108	103
Dependent Deduction	5	20	4	4	3	4
Over Households With Deduction	146	150	154	166	284	174
Excess Shelter Deduction	113	98	120	115	135	118
Over Households With Deduction	174	159	174	167	176	168
Medical Deduction	4	1	5	0	0	0
Over Households With Deduction	102	132	102	89	196	100
Food Stamp Benefit	169	187	163	240	123	222
Household Size	2.4	3.3	2.4	3.3	1.5	3.0
Certification Period	9.9	8.1	10.6	9.8	11.8	10.1

Source: Fiscal Year 1997 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Table A-24. Distribution of Participating Households With Selected Household Characteristics by the Race and Citizenship of the Household Head and the Presence of a Household Member With Selected Employment Characteristics

Characteristic	Total Households		Households With:									
	Number (000)	Percent	Children		Elderly		Disabled		Earned Income		AFDC/TANF or GA Income	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	9,452	100.0	5,508	100.0	1,667	100.0	2,108	100.0	2,284	100.0	3,848	100.0
Race of Household Head												
White	4,175	44.2	2,100	38.1	878	52.7	1,104	52.4	1,063	46.5	1,357	35.3
African-American	3,182	33.7	1,906	34.6	458	27.5	722	34.3	666	29.1	1,418	36.8
Hispanic	1,321	14.0	915	16.6	224	13.4	199	9.5	361	15.8	665	17.3
Asian	224	2.4	121	2.2	71	4.3	30	1.4	53	2.3	116	3.0
Native American	95	1.0	69	1.2	10	0.6	18	0.8	25	1.1	45	1.2
Unknown	456	4.8	398	7.2	25	1.5	35	1.7	117	5.1	247	6.4
Citizenship of Household Head												
U.S. - born Citizen	7,967	84.3	4,575	83.1	1,288	77.2	1,929	91.5	1,899	83.1	3,203	83.2
Naturalized Citizen	280	3.0	127	2.3	129	7.8	42	2.0	60	2.6	90	2.3
Permanent												
Resident Alien	574	6.1	339	6.1	173	10.4	67	3.2	166	7.2	259	6.7
Refugee	102	1.1	48	0.9	32	1.9	14	0.7	21	0.9	50	1.3
Other Alien	6	0.1	3	0.0	3	0.2	2	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.0
Unknown	523	5.5	416	7.6	42	2.5	54	2.6	137	6.0	244	6.3
Households With												
Migrant Worker	1	0.0	1	0.0	-	-	-	-	1	0.1	1	0.0
Military Employee	3	0.0	3	0.0	-	-	-	-	2	0.1	1	0.0
Striker	3	0.0	3	0.1	-	-	-	-	1	0.0	1	0.0
Student	691	7.3	635	11.5	28	1.7	130	6.2	236	10.3	417	10.8
Naturalized Citizen	305	3.2	148	2.7	133	8.0	44	2.1	74	3.2	100	2.6
Permanent												
Resident Alien	675	7.1	423	7.7	186	11.2	76	3.6	214	9.4	299	7.8
Refugee	115	1.2	59	1.1	33	2.0	16	0.7	24	1.0	59	1.5
Other Alien	7	0.1	4	0.1	3	0.2	2	0.1	2	0.1	2	0.1

- No sample households in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 1997 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Table A-25. Distribution of Participating Households and Persons by Household Composition

Household Composition	Participating Households		Participants in Households With Household Characteristic	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	9,452	100.0	23,117	100.0
Single Adult Without Children	3,405	36.0	3,405	14.7
Female Head	2,104	22.3	2,104	9.1
Male Head	1,290	13.6	1,290	5.6
Unknown	11	0.1	11	0.0
Multiple Adults Without Children	532	5.6	1,128	4.9
Female Head, No Spouse	153	1.6	327	1.4
Male Head, No Spouse	32	0.3	68	0.3
Female Head, Spouse Present	148	1.6	313	1.4
Male Head, Spouse Present	198	2.1	417	1.8
Unknown	1	0.0	3	0.0
Single Adult With Children	3,806	40.3	11,695	50.6
Female Head	3,595	38.0	11,051	47.8
Male Head	154	1.6	445	1.9
Unknown	56	0.6	199	0.9
Multiple Adults With Children	1,360	14.4	6,184	26.7
Female Head, No Spouse	397	4.2	1,739	7.5
Male Head, No Spouse	27	0.3	103	0.4
Female Head, Spouse Present	644	6.8	2,963	12.8
Male Head, Spouse Present	288	3.0	1,353	5.9
Unknown	5	0.1	25	0.1
Children Only	331	3.5	646	2.8
Unknown	19	0.2	59	0.3

Source: Fiscal Year 1997 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Table A-26. Distribution of Participating Households by Household Size, Number of Elderly Persons, Disabled Persons, Children, Preschool Age Children, and School Age Children

Household Characteristic	Total Households (000)	Household Size					
		1	2	3	4	5	6+
Total	9,452	3,553	2,044	1,711	1,117	587	440
Number of Elderly							
0	7,785	2,261	1,771	1,656	1,090	577	430
1	1,500	1,292	126	42	22	10	9
2	167	*	147	14	5	1	1
Number of Disabled							
0	7,344	2,443	1,668	1,479	937	478	338
1	1,948	1,110	318	203	151	88	78
2	151	*	58	27	28	20	19
3+	9	*	*	1	1	1	5
Number of Children							
0	3,945	3,407	483	46	7	1	0
1	2,001	147	1,454	363	30	6	1
2	1,793	*	106	1,255	394	32	7
3	996	*	*	47	669	252	29
4	456	*	*	*	17	288	151
5+	261	*	*	*	*	8	253
Number of School Age Children							
0	5,341	3,490	1,174	492	150	31	4
1	1,900	63	839	624	265	84	24
2	1,245	*	30	577	410	159	68
3	607	*	*	17	288	202	99
4	245	*	*	*	5	108	131
5+	116	*	*	*	*	2	114
Number of Preschool Age Children							
0	6,483	3,470	1,307	832	497	230	147
1	2,057	84	706	578	357	201	132
2	766	*	31	299	222	111	103
3	131	*	*	3	41	42	46
4	14	*	*	*	0	3	11
5+	2	*	*	*	*	1	1

* By definition these are mutually exclusive categories; therefore, no households will be found in these categories.

Source: Fiscal Year 1997 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Table A-27. Gender and Food Stamp Benefits of Participants by Selected Demographic Characteristic

Participant Characteristic	Total Participants		Female Participants		Male Participants		Pro-rated Benefits ^b	
	Number (000)	Percent ^a	Number (000)	Percent ^a	Number (000)	Percent ^a	Dollars (000)	Percent
Total	23,117	100.0	13,880	60.0	9,233	39.9	1,593,653	100.0
Citizenship								
U.S. - born Citizen	21,158	91.5	12,675	54.8	8,482	36.7	1,462,797	91.8
Naturalized Citizen	367	1.6	254	1.1	113	0.5	23,604	1.5
Permanent Resident Alien	1,023	4.4	637	2.8	386	1.7	68,545	4.3
Refugee	265	1.1	136	0.6	129	0.6	17,914	1.1
Other Alien	10	0.0	7	0.0	3	0.0	642	0.0
Unknown	294	1.3	172	0.7	120	0.5	20,152	1.3
Disabled	2,278	9.9	1,301	5.6	977	4.2	110,687	6.9
ABAWDs	833	3.6	375	1.6	458	2.0	84,680	5.3
Age								
Child	11,871	51.4	5,950	25.7	5,918	25.6	827,789	51.9
4 or Less	4,046	17.5	2,017	8.7	2,026	8.8	300,289	18.8
5-17	7,825	33.8	3,933	17.0	3,892	16.8	527,499	33.1
Nonelderly Adult	9,385	40.6	6,588	28.5	2,796	12.1	679,260	42.6
18-35	5,332	23.1	4,007	17.3	1,324	5.7	391,160	24.5
36-59	4,053	17.5	2,582	11.2	1,472	6.4	288,101	18.1
Elderly (60 or More)	1,834	7.9	1,328	5.7	506	2.2	84,585	5.3
Unknown Age	27	0.1	14	0.1	13	0.1	2,019	0.1
Race								
White	9,323	40.3	5,569	24.1	3,753	16.2	617,447	38.7
African-American	8,072	34.9	5,008	21.7	3,064	13.3	581,413	36.5
Hispanic	4,441	19.2	2,606	11.3	1,835	7.9	302,797	19.0
Asian	705	3.0	390	1.7	315	1.4	52,147	3.3
Native American	313	1.4	178	0.8	135	0.6	22,740	1.4
Unknown Race	263	1.1	130	0.6	130	0.6	17,109	1.1

^a Percent of all participants.

^b Pro-rated benefits equal the benefits paid to households multiplied by the ratio of participants with selected characteristic to total household size.

Source: Fiscal Year 1997 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Table A-28. Distribution of Participants by Thrifty Food Plan Sex-Age Groups and Household Size

Participant Characteristic	Household Size								
	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
Total	23,117	3,553	4,087	5,133	4,468	2,937	1,611	686	641
Children Under Age 12									
0 - 2 years	2,375	64	491	698	509	312	173	69	57
3 - 5 years	2,516	26	390	694	640	406	197	85	78
6 - 8 years	2,308	15	251	555	607	446	231	100	103
9 - 11 years	1,867	6	182	427	458	371	222	97	104
Females	13,880	2,195	2,741	3,173	2,580	1,620	879	358	335
0 - 2 years	1,184	38	254	352	237	159	83	35	25
3 - 5 years	1,266	17	196	356	314	202	97	43	41
6 - 8 years	1,146	7	123	263	318	221	118	42	54
9 - 11 years	945	4	97	210	242	182	115	45	51
12 - 14 years	746	8	66	161	188	144	92	41	47
15 - 19 years	1,056	65	233	250	197	132	96	44	39
20 - 50 years	5,595	703	1,382	1,468	1,042	557	267	101	76
51+ years	1,928	1,353	388	108	41	21	11	6	2
Unknown Age	14	1	3	4	2	3	1	1	0
Males	9,233	1,358	1,345	1,960	1,888	1,317	730	328	306
0 - 2 years	1,189	26	237	346	272	153	88	34	33
3 - 5 years	1,251	9	194	338	326	204	100	42	37
6 - 8 years	1,161	8	128	292	289	225	113	58	49
9 - 11 years	922	3	85	217	217	189	106	52	53
12 - 14 years	765	5	88	166	196	142	85	41	43
15 - 19 years	830	21	126	216	180	124	85	40	38
20 - 50 years	2,228	829	212	322	364	256	139	56	48
51+ years	875	458	273	62	40	21	13	4	5
Unknown Age	13	0	3	3	4	2	1	0	0

Source: Fiscal Year 1997 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Table A-29. Distribution of Household Heads, All Participants, and Nonelderly Adult Participants by Work Registration Status and Employment Status

Employment/Work Registration Status	Household Heads		All Participants		Nonelderly Adult Participants	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	9,452	100.0	23,117	100.0	9,385	100.0
Work Registration Status						
Required to Register for Work	2,104	22.3	2,755	11.9	2,691	28.7
Receiving E&T Services	461	4.9	572	2.5	554	5.9
With AFDC/TANF	272	2.9	310	1.3	301	3.2
Without AFDC/TANF	189	2.0	262	1.1	253	2.7
Not Receiving E&T Services	1,643	17.4	2,183	9.4	2,137	22.8
FSP Work Registrants	1,000	10.6	1,390	6.0	1,362	14.5
AFDC/TANF Work Registrants	643	6.8	793	3.4	776	8.3
Exempt From Work Registration	6,922	73.2	19,804	85.7	6,565	70.0
Under or Over Required Age	1,203	12.7	12,115	52.4	74	0.8
Disabled	2,250	23.8	2,697	11.7	2,173	23.2
Pregnant	113	1.2	134	0.6	117	1.2
Complying With Work for Another Program	227	2.4	270	1.2	263	2.8
Caretaker	1,633	17.3	1,864	8.1	1,813	19.3
Recipient of UI	82	0.9	112	0.5	111	1.2
In Drug and Alcohol Treatment	62	0.7	63	0.3	62	0.7
Employed Full-Time	1,029	10.9	1,408	6.1	1,398	14.9
Student	68	0.7	761	3.3	209	2.2
Program Not Offered	50	0.5	80	0.3	77	0.8
Other	206	2.2	299	1.3	269	2.9
Volunteers	34	0.4	47	0.2	42	0.4
Unknown	392	4.2	512	2.2	87	0.9
Employment Status						
Employed Full-Time	968	10.2	1,305	5.6	1,293	13.8
Employed Part-Time	461	4.9	549	2.4	526	5.6
Employed, Hours Unspecified	130	1.4	168	0.7	160	1.7
Migrant Farm Labor	1	0.0	2	0.0	2	0.0
Primarily Self-Employed, Farming	5	0.1	9	0.0	8	0.1
Primarily Self-Employed, Nonfarming	59	0.6	83	0.4	80	0.9
Active Duty Military Service	2	0.0	3	0.0	3	0.0
Unemployed	826	8.7	1,272	5.5	959	10.2
Not Employed	6,394	67.6	9,157	39.6	6,097	65.0
Unknown	606	6.4	10,571	45.7	259	2.8

Source: Fiscal Year 1997 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Table A-30. Distribution of Participants by Age-Related Characteristics

Age-Related Characteristic	Participants	
	Number (000)	Percent
Total	23,117	100.0
Children	11,871	51.4
Preschool Age	4,046	17.5
School Age	7,825	33.8
Nonelderly Adults	9,385	40.6
Parents	6,549	28.3
Single Parents	3,762	16.3
Disabled	258	1.1
Living With Disabled	213	0.9
Other	3,290	14.2
Married Adults	1,908	8.3
Living With Elderly	32	0.1
Disabled	150	0.6
Living With Disabled	211	0.9
Other	1,515	6.6
Other Multiple-Adults	878	3.8
Living With Elderly	36	0.2
Disabled	84	0.4
Living With Disabled	132	0.6
Other	627	2.7
Nonparents	2,837	12.3
Single Adults	2,119	9.2
Disabled	947	4.1
Other	1,171	5.1
Married Adults	382	1.7
Living With Elderly	68	0.3
Disabled	112	0.5
Living With Disabled	69	0.3
Other	132	0.6
Other Multiple-Adults	336	1.5
Living With Elderly	58	0.2
Disabled	66	0.3
Living With Disabled	54	0.2
Other	158	0.7
Elderly Adults	1,834	7.9
Unknown Age	27	0.1

Source: Fiscal Year 1997 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Table A-31. Comparison of Participating Households With Key Food Stamp Household Characteristics for Fiscal Years 1989 to 1997^a

Time Period	Total Households (000)	Percentage of Households With:									
		Zero Gross Income	Zero Net Income	Minimum Food Stamp Benefit	Elderly	Children	School Age Children	AFDC/TANF	Earnings	SSI	Any Non-Citizen
Fiscal Year 1989	7,217	7.1	18.3	7.5	19.3	60.4	46.1	41.9	19.6	20.8	9.8
Fiscal Year 1990	7,811	7.4	19.3	5.0	18.1	60.3	45.3	42.0	19.0	19.4	10.3
Fiscal Year 1991	8,863	8.3	20.5	4.1	16.5	60.4	44.8	40.5	19.8	19.3	11.8
Fiscal Year 1992	10,059	9.6	21.9	3.6	15.4	62.2	43.5	39.5	20.2	18.8	10.4
Fiscal Year 1993	10,791	9.7	23.7	4.0	15.5	62.1	43.7	39.4	20.6	20.3	11.6
Fiscal Year 1994	11,091	10.2	23.8	4.5	15.8	61.1	43.0	38.1	21.4	23.1	10.7
Fiscal Year 1995	10,883	9.7	25.0	4.3	16.0	59.7	42.5	38.3	21.4	22.6	10.7
Fiscal Year 1996	10,552	10.2	24.9	4.5	16.2	59.5	43.0	36.6	22.5	24.1	10.5
Fiscal Year 1997	9,452	9.2	22.7	6.6	17.6	58.3	43.5	34.6	24.2	26.5	8.4

^aFiscal year analysis files were not developed for the years prior to 1989.

Source: Fiscal Year 1989 to 1997 Food Stamp Quality Control samples.

TABLE A-32. Comparison of Average Nominal and Real Values of Key Food Stamp Household Characteristics for Fiscal Years 1989 to 1997

Time Period	Average Monthly Values											Household Size (Persons)
	Gross Income (Dollars)		Net Income (Dollars)		Total Deduction (Dollars)		Countable Resources (Dollars)		Food Stamp Benefit (Dollars)		Gross Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guidance (Percent)	
	Nominal Value	Real Value ^a	Nominal Value	Real Value ^a	Nominal Value	Real Value ^a	Nominal Value	Real Value ^a	Nominal Value	Real Value ^b		
Fiscal Year 1989 . . .	442	572	247	320	216	280	79	102	132	168	60	2.6
Fiscal Year 1990 . . .	453	557	251	308	225	276	79	97	150	179	59	2.6
Fiscal Year 1991 . . .	464	547	253	298	235	277	78	92	162	189	58	2.6
Fiscal Year 1992 . . .	478	547	258	295	250	286	78	89	170	196	57	2.6
Fiscal Year 1993 . . .	490	545	258	287	262	291	77	86	170	192	56	2.6
Fiscal Year 1994 . . .	507	549	268	290	272	295	81	88	168	184	57	2.5
Fiscal Year 1995 . . .	514	542	265	279	283	298	83	87	172	183	56	2.5
Fiscal Year 1996 . . .	528	540	275	281	287	294	93	95	174	178	57	2.5
Fiscal Year 1997 . . .	558	558	299	299	291	291	92	92	169	169	58	2.4

^aReal values are in constant 1997 dollars adjusted by changes in the CPI-U for all items.

^bReal values are in constant 1997 dollars adjusted by changes in the CPI-U for food at home.

Source of CPI-U values: *Economic Report of the President*, Washington, DC, March 1998.

Source of nominal values: Fiscal Year 1989 to 1997 Food Stamp Quality Control samples.

Table A-33. Comparison of Number of Food Stamp Participants in Thousands by Gender and Age for Fiscal Years 1989 to 1997

	Total Participants ^a (000)	Female				Male			
		0-17	18--59	60+	Total ^b	0-17	18--59	60+	Total ^b
Fiscal Year 1989	18,956	4,681	5,359	1,132	11,334	4,761	2,262	429	7,612
Fiscal Year 1990	20,440	4,998	5,802	1,139	12,169	5,141	2,442	435	8,265
Fiscal Year 1991	22,988	5,952	6,556	1,171	13,679	6,008	2,840	452	9,300
Fiscal Year 1992	25,775	6,618	7,348	1,2236	15,204	6,746	3,350	468	10,566
Fiscal Year 1993	27,595	7,080	7,855	1,334	16,276	7,131	3,643	536	11,316
Fiscal Year 1994	28,009	7,102	7,949	1,389	16,453	7,305	3,666	566	11,552
Fiscal Year 1995	26,955	6,927	7,714	1,369	16,025	6,952	3,403	554	10,926
Fiscal Year 1996	25,926	6,573	7,427	1,354	15,373	6,639	3,355	541	10,549
Fiscal Year 1997	23,117	5,950	6,588	1,328	13,880	5,918	2,796	506	9,233

^aTotal participants may not equal the sum of male and female participants if there are persons whose sex was not coded on the file.

^bTotal male and female participants may not equal the sum of the age categories if there are persons whose age was not coded on the file.

Source: Fiscal Year 1989 to 1997 Food Stamp Quality Control samples.

APPENDIX B

**DETAILED TABLES OF FOOD STAMP HOUSEHOLDS
WITH PERMANENT RESIDENT ALIENS,
ABLE-BODIED ADULTS, AFDC/TANF RECIPIENTS,
AND WORKERS**

**Table B-1. Distribution of FSP Participants by Selected Citizenship Categories
FY 1994 - FY 1997**

Month	All Participants	Permanent Resident Aliens		Naturalized Citizens		Refugees	
	Number (000)	Number (000)	Percent of Month	Number (000)	Percent of Month	Number (000)	Percent of Month
1993							
October	27,560	1,246	4.5	234	0.8	395	1.4
November	27,839	1,271	4.6	234	0.8	353	1.3
December	28,187	1,360	4.8	219	0.8	361	1.3
1994							
January	28,129	1,406	5.0	183	0.7	381	1.4
February	28,199	1,606	5.7	277	1.0	316	1.1
March	28,219	1,501	5.3	288	1.0	397	1.4
April	29,050	1,456	5.0	290	1.0	439	1.5
May	28,272	1,824	6.5	216	0.8	436	1.5
June	28,347	1,150	4.1	237	0.8	456	1.6
July	27,310	1,460	5.3	235	0.9	440	1.6
August	27,794	1,583	5.7	280	1.0	395	1.4
September	27,199	1,568	5.8	277	1.0	183	0.7
October	26,811	1,486	5.5	236	0.9	200	0.7
November	27,226	1,373	5.0	265	1.0	529	1.9
December	27,092	1,481	5.5	287	1.1	364	1.3
1995							
January	27,973	1,711	6.1	213	0.8	226	0.8
February	26,993	1,416	5.2	252	0.9	383	1.4
March	27,577	1,315	4.8	269	1.0	344	1.2
April	26,945	1,534	5.7	259	1.0	355	1.3
May	26,761	1,490	5.6	210	0.8	355	1.3
June	27,294	1,523	5.6	283	1.0	421	1.5
July	26,133	1,213	4.6	256	1.0	494	1.9
August	25,700	1,518	5.9	165	0.6	476	1.9
September	26,541	1,339	5.0	231	0.9	461	1.7
October	26,205	1,252	4.8	327	1.2	383	1.5
November	26,111	1,607	6.2	239	0.9	305	1.2
December	26,462	1,560	5.9	230	0.9	270	1.0
1996							
January	25,801	1,361	5.3	252	1.0	310	1.2
February	25,789	1,397	5.4	229	0.9	380	1.5
March	26,337	1,625	6.2	238	0.9	461	1.7
April	26,554	1,593	6.0	267	1.0	247	0.9
May	25,868	1,401	5.4	337	1.3	347	1.3
June	24,930	1,361	5.5	310	1.2	416	1.7
July	24,982	1,500	6.0	276	1.1	635	2.5
August	25,632	1,257	4.9	254	1.0	458	1.8
September	25,812	1,600	6.2	363	1.4	315	1.2
October	24,627	1,233	5.0	298	1.2	329	1.3
November	24,259	1,114	4.6	337	1.4	381	1.6
December	24,248	1,047	4.3	310	1.3	276	1.1
1997							
January	24,234	1,146	4.7	301	1.2	357	1.5
February	23,666	1,234	5.2	449	1.9	163	0.7
March	23,597	1,329	5.6	366	1.6	365	1.5
April	23,097	1,122	4.9	357	1.5	274	1.2
May	22,658	979	4.3	377	1.7	203	0.9
June	22,511	947	4.2	337	1.5	278	1.2
July	21,827	802	3.7	381	1.7	158	0.7
August	21,757	770	3.5	456	2.1	166	0.8
September	20,926	547	2.6	437	2.1	235	1.1

Source: Fiscal Year 1994, 1995, 1996, and 1997 Food Stamp Quality Control samples.

**Table B-2. Distribution of Permanent Resident Aliens and Refugees by State
FY 1994 - FY 1997**

Participant Characteristic	FY 1994		FY 1995		FY 1996		FY 1997		Change from FY 1994 to FY 1997	
	Number (000)	Percent of State	Number (000)	Percent						
Participants										
Permanent Resident Aliens										
Total	1,453	5.2	1,451	5.4	1,463	5.6	1,023	4.4	-430	-29.6
California	463	13.2	431	13.2	445	13.5	302	10.4	-160	-34.7
Florida	132	8.8	127	8.9	157	10.9	103	8.4	-29	-21.9
New York	245	10.8	273	12.8	265	12.4	196	10.0	-48	-19.7
Texas	297	10.9	247	9.5	246	10.0	165	7.8	-132	-44.3
All Other States	316	1.8	373	2.1	350	2.1	256	1.7	-61	-19.2
Refugees										
Total	379	1.4	384	1.4	377	1.5	265	1.1	-65	-29.8
California	144	4.1	122	3.7	96	2.9	70	2.4	-44	-62.6
Florida	22	1.5	20	1.4	32	2.3	22	1.8	-5	-29.7
New York	38	1.7	62	2.9	58	2.7	21	1.1	-8	-25.5
Texas	3	0.1	9	0.3	8	0.3	5	0.3	4	530.2
All Other States	172	1.0	172	1.0	183	1.1	148	1.0	-13	-12.8
Pro-Rated Benefits^a										
Permanent Resident Aliens										
Total	92,405	5.0	99,183	5.3	99,245	5.4	68,545	4.3	-23,860	-25.8
California	26,805	13.0	27,130	13.1	28,322	12.9	19,597	10.0	-7,208	-26.9
Florida	9,296	8.8	9,121	8.7	11,528	10.8	7,217	8.4	-2,079	-22.4
New York	17,261	11.1	20,870	13.1	19,470	12.2	14,273	10.6	-2,989	-17.3
Texas	18,725	9.8	16,134	8.5	15,846	8.7	10,653	7.0	-8,072	-43.1
All Other States	20,318	1.7	25,928	2.1	24,079	2.1	16,805	1.6	-3,512	-17.3
Refugees										
Total	25,053	1.3	26,632	1.4	26,578	1.4	17,914	1.1	-7,139	-28.5
California	8,793	4.3	7,782	3.8	5,861	2.7	4,876	2.5	-3,917	-44.6
Florida	1,894	1.8	1,648	1.6	2,887	2.7	1,411	1.6	-483	-25.5
New York	3,059	2.0	4,943	3.1	4,678	2.9	1,722	1.3	-1,337	-43.7
Texas	224	0.1	723	0.4	718	0.4	432	0.3	208	92.8
All Other States	11,083	0.9	11,536	1.0	12,434	1.1	9,474	0.9	-1,609	-14.5

^a Pro-rated benefits equal the benefits paid to households multiplied by the ratio of permanent resident aliens or refugees to total household size.

Source: Fiscal Year 1994, 1995, 1996, and 1997 Food Stamp Quality Control samples.

Table B-3. Distribution of FSP Participants by ABAWD Status FY 1994 - FY 1997

Month	All ABAWDs				
	Number (000)	Subject to Sanctions ^a		Not Subject to Sanctions ^b	
		Number (000)	Percent of Monthly Caseload	Number (000)	Percent of Monthly Caseload
1993					
October	1,350	716	53.1	634	46.9
November	1,386	689	49.7	697	50.3
December	1,253	593	47.3	660	52.7
1994					
January	1,568	787	50.2	781	49.8
February	1,423	720	50.6	702	49.4
March	1,320	595	45.1	725	54.9
April	1,243	648	52.2	588	47.3
May	1,357	696	51.3	659	48.6
June	1,325	670	50.6	654	49.4
July	1,309	666	50.8	636	48.6
August	1,191	549	46.1	643	53.9
September	1,091	637	58.4	454	41.6
October	1,097	480	43.7	618	56.3
November	1,274	662	52.0	612	48.0
December	1,316	755	57.3	561	42.7
1995					
January	1,051	403	38.3	648	61.7
February	1,252	602	48.1	645	51.5
March	1,225	601	49.1	624	50.9
April	1,205	538	44.7	666	55.3
May	1,288	623	48.4	663	51.5
June	1,271	624	49.1	646	50.9
July	1,180	620	52.6	559	47.4
August	1,248	602	48.3	646	51.7
September	938	522	55.7	416	44.3
October	1,181	525	44.4	656	55.6
November	1,199	655	54.6	544	45.4
December	1,195	634	53.0	561	47.0
1996					
January	1,101	574	52.1	522	47.4
February	1,116	494	44.2	622	55.8
March	1,120	478	42.6	643	57.4
April	1,065	534	50.2	530	49.8
May	1,107	511	46.1	596	53.9
June	1,086	596	54.9	490	45.1
July	1,139	491	43.1	647	56.9
August	956	516	54.0	439	46.0
September	989	435	44.0	554	56.0
October	1,144	628	54.9	516	45.1
November	957	485	50.7	472	49.3
December	1,141	554	48.6	587	51.4
1997					
January	977	511	52.3	464	47.5
February	863	355	41.2	501	58.1
March	779	278	35.7	498	63.8
April	811	375	46.2	431	53.1
May	683	314	46.0	363	53.2
June	658	289	44.0	369	56.0
July	689	283	41.1	404	58.6
August	637	296	46.5	341	53.5
September	662	248	37.4	414	62.6

^a ABAWDS subject to sanctions who are not exempt are not meeting the work requirement and have more than three months of food stamp benefits.

^b ABAWDS not subject to sanctions are ABAWDS who meet the work requirements or ABAWDS not meeting the work requirements but with less than three months of food stamp benefits.

Source: Fiscal Year 1994, 1995, 1996, and 1997 Food Stamp Quality Control samples.

**Table B-4. Distribution of ABAWDs by State and Exemption Status
FY 1994 - FY 1997**

States	FY 1994		FY 1995		FY 1996		FY 1997		Change from FY 1994 to FY 1997	
	All ABAWDs Number (000)	Percent Subject to Sanctions ^a	All ABAWDs Number (000)	Percent						
Total	1,318	50.4	1,197	49.0	1,107	48.7	833	46.2	-485	-36.8
Alabama	24	56.0	17	50.0	22	42.8	14	42.0	-11	-44.5
Alaska	2	36.1	2	58.3	2	45.3	2	58.5	0	9.6
Arizona	22	46.8	18	53.6	15	40.5	11	40.0	-10	-47.3
Arkansas	12	49.2	10	44.5	12	40.6	9	53.0	-2	-19.5
California	106	58.4	110	56.6	136	70.5	99	57.9	-6	-6.2
Colorado	7	31.9	9	9.5	7	0.7	6	10.0	-2	-24.1
Connecticut	10	44.7	11	46.7	12	50.7	8	40.5	-2	-21.6
Delaware	2	48.7	3	53.5	2	37.2	2	34.6	-1	-26.2
Dist. of Col.	6	42.3	6	41.1	8	35.9	8	39.6	3	51.7
Florida	59	44.3	61	45.3	51	44.0	35	38.2	-25	-41.7
Georgia	44	52.2	38	55.7	31	47.5	26	43.9	-18	-42.0
Guam	0	-	0	23.1	0	-	0	10.4	0	124.7
Hawaii	3	31.9	4	34.0	7	65.0	5	55.0	2	93.6
Idaho	2	36.7	2	36.0	3	41.5	2	26.4	-1	-36.0
Illinois	70	56.3	62	57.3	51	66.4	49	55.6	-22	-30.9
Indiana	32	52.8	23	58.5	16	40.8	14	28.9	-18	-56.8
Iowa	8	39.4	8	30.2	6	48.4	6	36.7	-2	-25.9
Kansas	6	35.4	7	37.7	5	48.0	4	35.3	-2	-31.4
Kentucky	24	56.9	23	61.7	23	62.1	19	63.1	-6	-24.3
Louisiana	35	51.4	36	39.1	32	44.5	21	43.6	-14	-39.7
Maine	7	21.5	8	44.0	8	45.5	5	46.2	-1	-22.0
Maryland	11	54.8	10	60.4	12	40.9	11	53.0	0	-2.2
Massachusetts	10	25.3	6	32.0	11	26.0	6	22.8	-5	-44.8
Michigan	72	58.2	63	58.7	62	44.8	49	45.8	-23	-32.3
Minnesota	15	43.4	12	42.5	12	39.4	9	52.1	-7	-42.7
Mississippi	18	39.8	16	44.3	18	49.8	8	41.4	-10	-55.9
Missouri	26	53.7	29	57.9	27	64.0	16	47.4	-11	-40.6
Montana	3	37.3	2	47.6	3	48.5	3	53.6	0	-7.9
Nebraska	3	37.9	3	37.9	3	36.0	2	41.5	-1	-39.9
Nevada	6	33.2	6	27.5	6	38.7	3	32.7	-4	-58.7
New Hampshire	3	42.9	1	32.9	1	32.9	1	45.2	-1	-54.8
New Jersey	24	20.6	22	20.6	30	18.8	24	23.0	0	1.8
New Mexico	10	31.4	9	24.9	8	39.1	6	26.9	-3	-32.6
New York	123	58.0	126	56.3	81	52.9	79	55.2	-44	-35.7
North Carolina	18	39.2	28	34.5	23	28.6	20	18.5	2	8.8
North Dakota	2	32.4	2	49.7	2	27.4	1	61.8	-1	-51.0
Ohio	67	47.7	58	52.3	42	50.4	24	55.1	-43	-64.4
Oklahoma	16	46.5	18	46.2	17	46.3	8	36.8	-8	-50.0
Oregon	16	55.4	15	52.2	19	47.0	14	41.3	-2	-11.9
Pennsylvania	95	66.0	75	57.6	67	54.2	45	56.6	-50	-52.2
Rhode Island	2	60.3	2	57.6	3	45.3	3	63.9	1	42.5
South Carolina	14	29.4	13	37.4	11	37.3	10	30.0	-4	-29.5
South Dakota	2	37.8	1	40.3	2	33.8	2	36.4	0	0.1
Tennessee	38	55.4	31	53.4	35	45.6	23	55.3	-15	-38.6
Texas	145	43.1	111	35.1	84	33.9	60	34.0	-85	-58.6
Utah	5	31.1	5	17.3	4	18.7	2	9.7	-2	-50.8
Vermont	3	35.6	3	30.6	3	31.2	3	23.6	0	-4.3
Virgin Islands	0	43.0	0	37.9	1	60.7	0	54.5	0	-0.9
Virginia	34	48.7	24	49.7	24	56.1	14	45.9	-20	-59.3
Washington	19	29.7	18	24.4	18	29.9	19	33.6	0	-0.8
West Virginia	24	59.9	20	64.2	20	53.6	19	59.5	-5	-20.5
Wisconsin	11	38.1	11	51.6	10	49.0	6	38.1	-5	-44.8
Wyoming	1	46.4	1	42.3	2	47.7	1	51.4	0	-35.5

^a ABAWDs who are subject to sanctions are not meeting the work requirement and have more than three months of food stamp benefits.

- No sample participants in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 1994, 1995, 1996, and 1997 Food Stamp Quality Control samples.

**Table B-5. Distribution of Benefits to ABAWDs by State
FY 1994 - FY 1997**

State	Average Monthly Benefits to Households with ABAWDs								Change from FY 1994 to FY 1997	
	FY 1994		FY 1995		FY 1996		FY 1997		Dollars (000)	Percent
	Dollars (000)	Percent	Dollars (000)	Percent	Dollars (000)	Percent	Dollars (000)	Percent		
Total	143,569	7.7	133,421	7.1	127,690	6.9	96,675	6.1	-46,893	-32.7
Alabama	2,630	7.0	1,934	5.0	2,461	6.5	1,478	4.6	-1,152	-43.8
Alaska	249	6.0	273	6.8	382	8.5	315	7.5	67	26.8
Arizona	2,413	6.8	2,073	5.8	1,744	5.4	1,339	4.9	-1,074	-44.5
Arkansas	1,168	6.8	1,044	6.0	1,262	6.9	1,003	6.0	-165	-14.1
California	11,612	5.6	11,962	5.8	15,736	7.2	11,041	5.6	-571	-4.9
Colorado	758	4.2	938	5.3	753	4.2	571	3.7	-186	-24.6
Connecticut	1,002	7.9	1,150	8.2	1,374	10.0	900	6.9	-102	-10.2
Delaware	288	7.2	280	7.1	183	4.5	170	4.9	-119	-41.2
Dist. of Col.	603	8.8	679	9.2	929	13.0	925	12.3	321	53.2
Florida	6,610	6.2	7,169	6.8	6,257	5.8	3,789	4.4	-2,821	-42.7
Georgia	4,745	8.7	4,130	7.2	3,560	6.1	2,960	5.9	-1,785	-37.6
Guam	15	0.9	37	1.9	40	1.9	37	1.6	22	139.5
Hawaii	450	3.4	733	4.7	1,458	9.1	988	6.0	539	119.8
Idaho	238	4.7	207	4.1	310	5.8	176	3.8	-62	-26.1
Illinois	8,349	10.4	6,959	8.3	5,850	7.2	5,794	7.7	-2,555	-30.6
Indiana	3,335	9.8	2,547	8.1	1,847	6.9	1,522	6.5	-1,813	-54.4
Iowa	787	6.6	765	6.6	699	6.1	622	6.3	-165	-20.9
Kansas	654	5.5	711	5.7	542	4.7	469	4.7	-185	-28.2
Kentucky	2,709	8.3	2,505	8.0	2,576	8.3	2,060	7.2	-649	-24.0
Louisiana	3,937	7.5	3,940	7.7	3,784	7.5	2,508	6.2	-1,430	-36.3
Maine	757	8.3	943	10.3	861	9.4	554	6.4	-203	-26.8
Maryland	1,253	4.1	1,274	4.0	1,340	4.3	1,361	4.9	109	8.7
Massachusetts	1,116	4.0	757	2.8	1,243	5.1	639	2.9	-477	-42.8
Michigan	7,999	11.0	7,334	10.6	7,292	10.7	5,918	10.0	-2,081	-26.0
Minnesota	1,568	7.8	1,313	6.7	1,305	6.8	986	6.4	-582	-37.1
Mississippi	2,031	6.3	1,718	5.3	2,161	7.2	915	3.7	-1,116	-55.0
Missouri	2,762	7.0	3,188	7.8	3,117	7.9	1,838	5.7	-924	-33.5
Montana	304	6.7	268	5.9	334	7.0	289	6.3	-15	-4.9
Nebraska	299	4.3	292	4.5	347	5.6	193	3.2	-106	-35.4
Nevada	693	9.5	722	8.8	627	8.2	299	4.7	-394	-56.8
New Hampshire	265	7.7	176	5.5	127	4.0	135	5.6	-130	-49.2
New Jersey	2,648	6.6	2,578	6.1	3,518	8.2	2,933	7.8	285	10.8
New Mexico	971	6.1	919	5.9	880	5.6	734	5.5	-237	-24.4
New York	13,059	8.4	14,438	9.1	9,384	5.9	9,818	7.3	-3,241	-24.8
North Carolina	1,921	4.8	2,845	6.9	2,583	6.3	2,125	5.5	204	10.6
North Dakota	176	6.5	187	7.4	201	7.5	104	4.3	-72	-40.9
Ohio	7,188	8.7	6,585	8.4	4,834	6.9	2,843	5.3	-4,345	-60.4
Oklahoma	1,771	7.2	1,911	7.4	1,856	7.5	912	4.2	-860	-48.5
Oregon	1,717	9.1	1,586	7.8	2,193	10.8	1,591	9.3	-126	-7.3
Pennsylvania	9,938	12.3	7,884	9.6	7,645	9.5	5,096	7.2	-4,841	-48.7
Rhode Island	257	4.1	260	4.1	294	4.6	347	6.0	90	34.9
South Carolina	1,614	6.3	1,310	5.2	1,294	5.4	1,080	4.8	-534	-33.1
South Dakota	176	5.3	142	4.2	199	5.7	203	6.2	27	15.5
Tennessee	4,360	8.5	3,516	7.8	3,678	8.6	2,596	6.7	-1,764	-40.5
Texas	15,728	8.2	12,217	6.4	9,564	5.3	6,904	4.6	-8,823	-56.1
Utah	471	6.2	452	5.9	457	6.3	248	3.9	-224	-47.4
Vermont	339	9.0	388	10.0	313	8.7	324	10.5	-15	-4.5
Virgin Islands	63	3.6	76	3.2	127	4.8	78	3.8	15	22.9
Virginia	3,540	9.3	2,438	6.4	2,692	7.1	1,550	4.8	-1,991	-56.2
Washington	2,136	6.7	2,194	6.2	2,001	5.5	2,246	7.2	110	5.1
West Virginia	2,590	12.4	2,226	11.2	2,225	11.3	2,345	11.9	-245	-9.5
Wisconsin	1,178	6.5	1,118	5.9	1,074	6.3	709	5.4	-469	-39.8
Wyoming	128	6.1	130	5.6	183	7.8	95	4.9	-33	-26.0

Source: Fiscal Year 1994, 1995, 1996, and 1997 Food Stamp Quality Control samples.

**Table B-6. Distribution of All FSP Households by AFDC/TANF Receipt
FY 1994 - FY 1997**

Month	Total	Pure AFDC/TANF ^a		Mixed AFDC/TANF ^b		No AFDC/TANF	
	Number (000)	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
1993							
October	10,939	3,598	32.9	827	7.6	6,514	59.5
November	10,996	3,491	31.8	874	8.0	6,630	60.3
December	11,043	3,726	33.7	841	7.6	6,476	58.6
1994							
January	11,166	3,697	33.1	933	8.4	6,536	58.5
February	11,289	3,936	34.9	863	7.6	6,490	57.5
March	11,277	3,842	34.1	821	7.3	6,614	58.6
April	11,176	3,742	33.5	900	8.1	6,534	58.5
May	11,117	3,553	32.0	861	7.7	6,702	60.3
June	11,063	3,547	32.1	893	8.1	6,623	59.9
July	11,027	3,439	31.2	962	8.7	6,626	60.1
August	11,018	3,695	33.5	939	8.5	6,384	57.9
September	10,980	3,617	32.9	859	7.8	6,504	59.2
October	11,005	3,458	31.4	881	8.0	6,667	60.6
November	10,960	3,470	31.7	983	9.0	6,507	59.4
December	11,045	3,471	31.4	939	8.5	6,635	60.1
1995							
January	11,046	3,558	32.2	968	8.8	6,520	59.0
February	10,938	3,476	31.8	834	7.6	6,628	60.6
March	11,035	3,465	31.4	896	8.1	6,674	60.5
April	10,914	3,441	31.5	854	7.8	6,619	60.6
May	10,837	3,334	30.8	865	8.0	6,638	61.3
June	10,776	3,503	32.5	901	8.4	6,372	59.1
July	10,618	3,400	32.0	889	8.4	6,329	59.6
August	10,626	3,344	31.5	772	7.3	6,510	61.3
September	10,613	3,299	31.1	1,025	9.7	6,289	59.3
October	10,651	3,164	29.7	922	8.7	6,565	61.6
November	10,594	3,213	30.3	969	9.1	6,412	60.5
December	10,674	3,227	30.2	998	9.3	6,449	60.4
1996							
January	10,693	3,192	29.9	1,034	9.7	6,468	60.5
February	10,616	3,139	29.6	921	8.7	6,555	61.8
March	10,695	3,448	32.2	860	8.0	6,387	59.7
April	10,622	3,130	29.5	1,031	9.7	6,462	60.8
May	10,537	3,007	28.5	973	9.2	6,557	62.2
June	10,350	2,916	28.2	1,018	9.8	6,416	62.0
July	10,356	3,105	30.0	838	8.1	6,413	61.9
August	10,319	3,106	30.1	872	8.5	6,341	61.4
September	10,301	3,090	30.0	891	8.7	6,320	61.4
October	10,148	2,865	28.2	882	8.7	6,401	63.1
November	10,026	2,909	29.0	845	8.4	6,272	62.6
December	9,939	2,774	27.9	976	9.8	6,189	62.3
1997							
January	9,837	2,793	28.4	879	8.9	6,164	62.7
February	9,719	2,812	28.9	769	7.9	6,138	63.2
March	9,578	2,658	27.8	815	8.5	6,105	63.7
April	9,368	2,578	27.5	783	8.4	6,007	64.1
May	9,217	2,416	26.2	842	9.1	5,959	64.6
June	9,105	2,579	28.3	679	7.5	5,847	64.2
July	8,949	2,461	27.5	877	9.8	5,611	62.7
August	8,871	2,337	26.3	802	9.0	5,732	64.6
September	8,674	2,158	24.9	860	9.9	5,656	65.2

^a In pure AFDC/TANF households, all household members receive AFDC/TANF.

^b In mixed AFDC/TANF households, some household members do not receive AFDC/TANF.

Source: Fiscal Year 1994, 1995, 1996, and 1997 Food Stamp Quality Control samples.

Table B-7. Distribution of Single Female-Headed FSP Households by AFDC/TANF Receipt FY 1994 - FY 1997

Month	Total	Pure AFDC/TANF		Mixed AFDC/TANF		No AFDC/TANF	
	Number (000)	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
1993							
October	4,329	2,758	63.7	413	9.5	1,158	26.7
November	4,216	2,667	63.3	412	9.8	1,137	27.0
December	4,280	2,776	64.9	422	9.9	1,082	25.3
1994							
January	4,227	2,669	63.1	470	11.1	1,088	25.7
February	4,452	3,004	67.5	450	10.1	998	22.4
March	4,448	2,932	65.9	419	9.4	1,097	24.7
April	4,534	2,860	63.1	461	10.2	1,214	26.8
May	4,220	2,764	65.5	415	9.8	1,040	24.6
June	4,226	2,703	64.0	415	9.8	1,108	26.2
July	4,299	2,707	63.0	515	12.0	1,078	25.1
August	4,315	2,881	66.8	426	9.9	1,008	23.4
September	4,443	2,884	64.9	456	10.3	1,102	24.8
October	4,159	2,706	65.1	389	9.4	1,064	25.6
November	4,337	2,689	62.0	524	12.1	1,125	25.9
December	4,246	2,625	61.8	453	10.7	1,169	27.5
1995							
January	4,564	2,811	61.6	538	11.8	1,216	26.6
February	4,321	2,672	61.8	445	10.3	1,204	27.9
March	4,319	2,654	61.4	436	10.1	1,229	28.5
April	4,194	2,703	64.5	412	9.8	1,079	25.7
May	3,928	2,474	63.0	417	10.6	1,037	26.4
June	4,233	2,603	61.5	437	10.3	1,193	28.2
July	4,302	2,712	63.0	468	10.9	1,122	26.1
August	4,230	2,634	62.3	420	9.9	1,177	27.8
September	4,390	2,663	60.7	532	12.1	1,194	27.2
October	4,074	2,445	60.0	493	12.1	1,136	27.9
November	4,114	2,504	60.9	494	12.0	1,116	27.1
December	4,147	2,497	60.2	602	14.5	1,048	25.3
1996							
January	4,226	2,482	58.7	563	13.3	1,180	27.9
February	4,024	2,377	59.1	465	11.6	1,182	29.4
March	4,222	2,623	62.1	479	11.3	1,120	26.5
April	4,201	2,402	57.2	545	13.0	1,254	29.9
May	4,153	2,370	57.1	552	13.3	1,231	29.6
June	3,736	2,070	55.4	520	13.9	1,146	30.7
July	3,927	2,328	59.3	432	11.0	1,166	29.7
August	4,067	2,314	56.9	477	11.7	1,276	31.4
September	4,023	2,316	57.6	488	12.1	1,219	30.3
October	3,858	2,172	56.3	483	12.5	1,203	31.2
November	3,917	2,233	57.0	496	12.7	1,188	30.3
December	3,758	2,128	56.6	485	12.9	1,145	30.5
1997							
January	3,767	2,156	57.2	453	12.0	1,158	30.7
February	3,715	2,058	55.4	445	12.0	1,213	32.6
March	3,544	1,921	54.2	442	12.5	1,181	33.3
April	3,536	1,880	53.2	409	11.6	1,247	35.3
May	3,336	1,768	53.0	458	13.7	1,110	33.3
June	3,519	1,909	54.2	335	9.5	1,275	36.2
July	3,412	1,772	51.9	476	13.9	1,164	34.1
August	3,356	1,585	47.2	468	13.9	1,302	38.8
September	3,424	1,661	48.5	527	15.4	1,237	36.1

Source: Fiscal Year 1994, 1995, 1996, and 1997 Food Stamp Quality Control samples.

**Table B-8. Distribution of Households Receiving AFDC/TANF by State
FY 1994 - FY 1997**

States	FY 1994		FY 1995		FY 1996		FY 1997		Change from FY 1994 to FY 1997	
	Number (000)	Percent of State	Number (000)	Percent						
Total	4,225	38.1	4,171	38.3	3,866	36.6	3,270	34.6	-955	-22.6
Alabama	42	19.4	37	17.6	34	16.8	28	15.3	-13	-32.1
Alaska	8	50.6	9	56.4	8	48.8	8	50.6	0	0.0
Arizona	66	34.9	66	36.9	60	37.8	49	36.4	-17	-25.9
Arkansas	23	21.0	20	19.0	21	19.2	16	14.8	-7	-31.3
California	719	61.0	777	66.1	715	61.1	652	62.4	-67	-9.3
Colorado	37	34.4	34	33.2	31	30.5	27	29.9	-10	-26.1
Connecticut	53	54.5	56	55.9	48	47.9	47	49.8	-6	-11.4
Delaware	9	42.4	9	42.7	8	37.4	7	33.6	-3	-28.4
Dist. of Col.	22	53.4	22	51.7	21	48.7	19	46.6	-3	-14.8
Florida	211	34.8	207	35.2	201	34.0	147	28.6	-65	-30.6
Georgia	113	34.3	113	34.5	107	33.1	84	29.7	-28	-25.2
Guam	1	28.7	2	31.5	2	27.2	2	37.9	1	51.9
Hawaii	18	36.6	20	35.5	20	34.7	21	37.4	3	16.5
Idaho	8	26.2	8	26.6	8	26.5	5	20.1	-2	-31.1
Illinois	169	33.9	202	41.4	197	41.9	172	39.6	3	1.7
Indiana	62	31.8	57	31.0	44	28.5	33	23.8	-28	-45.9
Iowa	34	42.8	31	41.8	27	37.2	23	33.9	-11	-32.5
Kansas	26	34.2	27	36.5	23	31.5	19	29.7	-7	-27.4
Kentucky	62	31.8	62	32.9	62	33.1	54	31.1	-8	-13.4
Louisiana	81	29.2	71	26.7	65	25.2	45	20.3	-37	-45.1
Maine	21	34.7	19	31.9	17	28.7	17	29.7	-4	-17.7
Maryland	82	50.0	79	46.5	74	45.0	60	39.4	-23	-27.4
Massachusetts	99	51.8	97	54.5	78	47.8	72	48.1	-27	-27.4
Michigan	216	49.7	195	46.7	163	39.9	139	37.8	-77	-35.7
Minnesota	64	48.5	57	43.2	54	42.2	41	36.8	-24	-36.9
Mississippi	48	24.6	49	26.6	42	23.4	33	21.2	-15	-30.8
Missouri	83	34.6	77	32.3	70	30.0	55	27.6	-28	-33.7
Montana	10	36.7	11	38.0	10	33.8	7	26.9	-3	-29.6
Nebraska	14	31.4	14	31.4	12	27.2	12	29.9	-2	-13.6
Nevada	11	25.8	14	29.8	13	27.7	10	26.1	-1	-12.6
New Hampshire	9	35.1	9	35.5	8	32.8	6	28.4	-3	-36.0
New Jersey	108	47.8	109	46.5	102	43.6	90	42.2	-19	-17.3
New Mexico	30	34.3	29	33.8	31	35.4	25	33.3	-5	-15.9
New York	417	41.6	368	35.9	388	39.4	330	36.7	-87	-20.9
North Carolina	96	37.1	89	34.5	76	28.6	75	30.0	-21	-21.9
North Dakota	5	28.6	4	22.3	4	25.1	4	26.9	-1	-18.5
Ohio	212	39.9	202	40.0	169	36.8	146	37.5	-66	-31.2
Oklahoma	44	29.1	40	26.4	34	23.0	29	22.3	-15	-33.5
Oregon	35	27.5	32	24.4	31	22.6	20	16.9	-15	-41.6
Pennsylvania	185	34.9	180	34.9	171	34.8	134	30.4	-52	-27.8
Rhode Island	21	52.0	21	53.7	19	49.5	19	51.0	-2	-10.2
South Carolina	48	33.2	44	31.3	41	29.3	34	24.1	-15	-30.4
South Dakota	6	29.4	5	26.9	5	25.3	4	24.1	-1	-25.0
Tennessee	90	29.2	82	29.0	71	26.0	55	21.6	-35	-39.1
Texas	225	22.4	230	24.2	234	26.4	194	25.8	-30	-13.6
Utah	16	33.5	14	32.2	12	29.7	10	26.9	-5	-35.0
Vermont	10	36.5	11	42.2	10	39.8	7	30.1	-3	-28.5
Virgin Islands	1	15.9	2	23.0	1	16.2	1	18.3	0	20.7
Virginia	64	27.6	64	27.3	54	23.1	47	23.0	-17	-26.2
Washington	88	44.7	93	45.8	87	42.1	75	38.0	-12	-14.2
West Virginia	36	28.7	34	27.8	32	26.4	28	23.9	-8	-22.5
Wisconsin	63	51.3	62	52.4	49	46.3	32	36.2	-31	-49.5
Wyoming	5	39.5	5	39.3	4	34.6	3	23.7	-2	-47.5

Source: Fiscal Year 1994, 1995, 1996, and 1997 Food Stamp Quality Control samples.

**Table B-9. Distribution of FSP Benefits to Households Receiving AFDC/TANF by State
FY 1994 - FY 1997**

State	Benefits to Households with AFDC/TANF									
	FY 1994		FY 1995		FY 1996		FY 1997		Change from FY 1994 to FY 1997	
	Dollars (000)	Percent	Dollars (000)	Percent	Dollars (000)	Percent	Dollars (000)	Percent	Dollars (000)	Percent
Total	983,586	52.8	996,149	53.3	941,914	51.2	785,330	49.3	-198,256	-20.2
Alabama	11,791	31.3	10,436	27.1	9,746	25.6	7,420	23.0	-4,371	-37.1
Alaska	2,240	53.8	2,356	59.0	2,224	49.8	2,068	49.4	-172	-7.7
Arizona	16,970	47.9	17,495	48.7	16,107	50.1	12,615	46.6	-4,356	-25.7
Arkansas	6,132	35.6	5,534	31.9	5,654	30.9	4,139	24.8	-1,993	-32.5
California	137,966	66.8	148,894	72.0	142,621	65.1	128,949	65.8	-9,017	-6.5
Colorado	8,884	48.7	8,475	48.0	7,761	43.8	7,002	45.5	-1,882	-21.2
Connecticut	9,271	73.1	10,586	75.4	9,561	69.4	9,992	76.4	721	7.8
Delaware	2,313	58.0	2,223	56.3	2,106	52.4	1,555	44.8	-758	-32.8
Dist. of Col.	4,885	71.2	5,107	69.5	4,886	68.3	5,030	67.1	145	3.0
Florida	54,574	51.5	55,602	53.0	55,337	51.7	40,483	47.0	-14,092	-25.8
Georgia	27,858	50.9	28,702	50.1	27,528	47.5	23,364	46.4	-4,494	-16.1
Guam	638	36.6	708	36.7	641	30.2	1,016	44.5	378	59.2
Hawaii	6,831	51.2	7,993	51.4	7,810	48.7	9,171	55.5	2,340	34.3
Idaho	1,997	39.6	1,929	38.1	2,100	39.2	1,340	28.6	-657	-32.9
Illinois	43,306	53.9	53,262	63.4	52,577	64.7	45,971	61.3	2,666	6.2
Indiana	15,899	46.7	14,960	47.8	11,854	44.4	9,443	40.3	-6,456	-40.6
Iowa	7,084	59.8	6,727	57.9	6,037	53.1	5,011	50.5	-2,073	-29.3
Kansas	6,227	52.1	6,893	55.0	5,670	49.6	4,642	46.9	-1,585	-25.5
Kentucky	15,200	46.7	15,240	48.8	14,729	47.5	12,723	44.3	-2,477	-16.3
Louisiana	22,980	43.7	20,519	40.3	19,332	38.2	12,768	31.5	-10,212	-44.4
Maine	4,709	51.4	4,483	49.0	4,177	45.8	4,210	48.5	-500	-10.6
Maryland	20,522	67.1	20,545	64.7	19,244	62.4	15,875	56.7	-4,647	-22.6
Massachusetts	19,007	68.5	19,221	70.7	15,647	63.9	14,205	64.5	-4,802	-25.3
Michigan	47,842	65.7	44,080	64.0	37,107	54.4	32,211	54.5	-15,631	-32.7
Minnesota	12,954	64.7	12,182	62.3	11,828	62.0	9,114	59.3	-3,840	-29.6
Mississippi	13,293	41.5	14,046	43.6	11,537	38.5	8,938	35.9	-4,355	-32.8
Missouri	21,304	54.1	20,483	50.2	18,357	46.6	14,629	45.5	-6,674	-31.3
Montana	2,380	52.2	2,601	57.1	2,383	49.8	1,765	38.5	-615	-25.9
Nebraska	3,349	48.7	3,165	48.7	2,669	43.0	2,965	48.8	-384	-11.5
Nevada	2,753	37.6	3,644	44.5	3,207	41.8	2,623	41.3	-131	-4.7
New Hampshire	1,646	47.6	1,687	52.9	1,569	49.8	1,070	44.4	-576	-35.0
New Jersey	27,039	67.4	28,002	66.6	27,445	63.9	23,184	61.9	-3,855	-14.3
New Mexico	7,040	44.5	7,186	45.7	7,525	47.9	6,043	45.1	-997	-14.2
New York	90,538	58.5	84,288	53.0	90,971	57.0	72,777	54.0	-17,762	-19.6
North Carolina	21,698	53.9	21,943	53.5	18,305	44.5	18,950	48.7	-2,748	-12.7
North Dakota	1,208	44.5	872	34.5	1,009	37.8	995	41.1	-213	-17.6
Ohio	51,232	62.3	50,010	64.0	41,466	59.2	33,549	62.9	-17,682	-34.5
Oklahoma	10,391	42.2	10,247	39.4	9,090	36.8	7,511	34.2	-2,880	-27.7
Oregon	8,343	44.0	8,089	39.7	7,425	36.7	4,123	24.2	-4,220	-50.6
Pennsylvania	43,460	53.7	43,236	52.8	42,485	52.8	33,097	46.7	-10,363	-23.8
Rhode Island	4,412	69.9	4,665	73.1	4,369	69.0	4,205	72.1	-207	-4.7
South Carolina	13,172	51.6	12,093	47.8	10,667	44.5	8,540	38.3	-4,632	-35.2
South Dakota	1,419	42.9	1,293	38.2	1,336	38.6	1,082	33.0	-336	-23.7
Tennessee	23,554	45.8	21,756	48.2	18,959	44.2	14,244	36.5	-9,310	-39.5
Texas	62,172	32.4	64,526	33.9	67,028	37.0	56,845	37.6	-5,327	-8.6
Utah	3,423	44.7	3,211	42.0	2,851	39.3	2,496	39.6	-927	-27.1
Vermont	1,931	51.4	2,278	58.5	2,165	60.4	1,542	49.8	-390	-20.2
Virgin Islands	415	23.7	775	32.3	566	21.6	475	23.4	60	14.5
Virginia	16,207	42.7	15,807	41.4	14,030	37.2	11,746	36.7	-4,461	-27.5
Washington	19,982	62.9	22,378	63.5	21,905	60.3	16,684	53.8	-3,298	-16.5
West Virginia	9,458	45.3	8,976	45.0	8,686	44.2	7,517	38.3	-1,941	-20.5
Wisconsin	12,609	69.1	13,520	70.9	10,556	61.6	6,756	51.1	-5,853	-46.4
Wyoming	1,077	51.7	1,219	52.7	1,068	45.5	665	34.3	-412	-38.2

Source: Fiscal Year 1994, 1995, 1996, and 1997 Food Stamp Quality Control samples.

**Table B-10. Demographic and Economic Characteristics of Households Receiving AFDC/TANF
FY 1994 - FY 1997**

Household Characteristic	FY 1994		FY 1995		FY 1996		FY 1997		Change from FY 1994 to FY 1997	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent						
Total	4,225	100.0	4,171	100.0	3,866	100.0	3,270	100.0	-955	-22.6
Gross Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline										
0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-50	2,309	54.7	2,340	56.1	2,179	56.4	1,811	55.4	-499	-21.6
51-100	1,788	42.3	1,715	41.1	1,573	40.7	1,353	41.4	-435	-24.3
100+	128	3.0	115	2.8	113	2.9	106	3.3	-21	-16.6
Work Registration Status of Household Head										
Required to Register for Work	1,572	37.2	1,496	35.9	1,378	35.7	1,063	32.5	-509	-32.4
Receiving E&T Services	333	7.9	348	8.4	298	7.7	270	8.2	-63	-19.0
Not Receiving E&T Services	1,240	29.3	1,148	27.5	1,080	27.9	794	24.3	-446	-36.0
Exempt From Work Registration	2,561	60.6	2,462	59.0	2,272	58.8	1,975	60.4	-586	-22.9
Under or Over Required Age	50	1.2	46	1.1	55	1.4	44	1.3	-6	-12.1
Disabled	300	7.1	319	7.7	335	8.7	355	10.9	55	18.3
Pregnant	56	1.3	58	1.4	50	1.3	71	2.2	14	25.1
Complying With Work for Another Program	152	3.6	161	3.9	170	4.4	169	5.2	17	11.4
Caretaker	1,698	40.2	1,552	37.2	1,345	34.8	1,015	31.0	-683	-40.2
Other	305	7.2	326	7.8	317	8.2	322	9.8	17	5.5
Volunteers	63	1.5	48	1.1	35	0.9	23	0.7	-40	-63.5
Unknown	29	0.7	165	4.0	180	4.7	209	6.4	180	619.0

- No sample households in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 1994, 1995, 1996, and 1997 Food Stamp Quality Control samples.

**Table B-11. Distribution of FSP Households by Receipt of Earnings
FY 1994 - FY 1997**

Month	Total	Earnings and AFDC/TANF		Earnings and No AFDC/TANF		No Earnings	
	Number (000)	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
1993							
October	10,939	453	4.1	1,894	17.3	8,592	78.5
November	10,996	447	4.1	1,963	17.8	8,586	78.1
December	11,043	497	4.5	1,982	17.9	8,564	77.5
1994							
January	11,166	531	4.8	1,940	17.4	8,694	77.9
February	11,289	495	4.4	1,802	16.0	8,993	79.7
March	11,277	449	4.0	1,810	16.1	9,018	80.0
April	11,176	432	3.9	1,987	17.8	8,756	78.3
May	11,117	459	4.1	1,924	17.3	8,733	78.6
June	11,063	555	5.0	1,927	17.4	8,581	77.6
July	11,027	374	3.4	1,857	16.8	8,795	79.8
August	11,018	677	6.1	1,740	15.8	8,601	78.1
September	10,980	433	3.9	1,860	16.9	8,688	79.1
October	11,005	552	5.0	1,750	15.9	8,703	79.1
November	10,960	488	4.5	1,774	16.2	8,698	79.4
December	11,045	474	4.3	1,860	16.8	8,711	78.9
1995							
January	11,046	491	4.4	1,905	17.2	8,651	78.3
February	10,938	430	3.9	1,776	16.2	8,731	79.8
March	11,035	503	4.6	1,969	17.8	8,562	77.6
April	10,914	575	5.3	1,859	17.0	8,480	77.7
May	10,837	461	4.3	1,843	17.0	8,534	78.7
June	10,776	589	5.5	1,893	17.6	8,294	77.0
July	10,618	536	5.0	1,779	16.8	8,304	78.2
August	10,626	477	4.5	1,755	16.5	8,394	79.0
September	10,613	536	5.1	1,668	15.7	8,409	79.2
October	10,651	546	5.1	1,911	17.9	8,194	76.9
November	10,594	551	5.2	1,819	17.2	8,224	77.6
December	10,674	600	5.6	1,748	16.4	8,326	78.0
1996							
January	10,693	609	5.7	1,747	16.3	8,338	78.0
February	10,616	504	4.8	1,997	18.8	8,114	76.4
March	10,695	499	4.7	1,850	17.3	8,346	78.0
April	10,622	619	5.8	1,826	17.2	8,177	77.0
May	10,537	449	4.3	1,885	17.9	8,203	77.8
June	10,350	603	5.8	1,806	17.4	7,941	76.7
July	10,356	443	4.3	1,744	16.8	8,169	78.9
August	10,319	571	5.5	1,728	16.7	8,020	77.7
September	10,301	582	5.6	1,877	18.2	7,842	76.1
October	10,148	451	4.4	1,773	17.5	7,924	78.1
November	10,026	451	4.5	1,712	17.1	7,864	78.4
December	9,939	578	5.8	1,699	17.1	7,662	77.1
1997							
January	9,837	571	5.8	1,808	18.4	7,457	75.8
February	9,719	527	5.4	1,851	19.0	7,341	75.5
March	9,578	575	6.0	1,803	18.8	7,200	75.2
April	9,368	526	5.6	1,697	18.1	7,145	76.3
May	9,217	519	5.6	1,694	18.4	7,004	76.0
June	9,105	614	6.7	1,788	19.6	6,703	73.6
July	8,949	568	6.3	1,620	18.1	6,761	75.6
August	8,871	760	8.6	1,760	19.8	6,351	71.6
September	8,674	459	5.3	1,608	18.5	6,608	76.2

Source: Fiscal Year 1994, 1995, 1996, and 1997 Food Stamp Quality Control samples.

**Table B-12. Distribution of Households with Any Earnings by State
FY 1994 - FY 1997**

State	FY 1994		FY 1995		FY 1996		FY 1997		Change from FY 1994 to FY 1997	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	2,374	21.4	2,329	21.4	2,379	22.5	2,284	24.2	-90	-3.8
Alabama	63	29.1	60	28.9	59	29.1	55	29.6	-8	-12.2
Alaska	4	27.1	3	22.8	4	24.3	4	28.7	0	5.6
Arizona	54	28.8	50	28.2	42	26.7	41	31.0	-13	-23.5
Arkansas	30	28.1	29	26.9	30	27.2	28	26.5	-2	-7.7
California	225	19.1	238	20.3	276	23.6	308	29.5	83	37.1
Colorado	31	28.6	28	27.3	28	27.6	24	26.7	-6	-20.5
Connecticut	9	9.6	11	11.1	12	11.8	8	8.8	-1	-10.5
Delaware	4	18.1	5	22.1	5	22.1	6	30.5	2	52.6
Dist. of Col.	2	5.2	2	5.0	2	5.3	4	8.9	1	67.3
Florida	148	24.4	129	22.0	131	22.2	130	25.3	-18	-12.0
Georgia	80	24.3	81	24.6	83	25.7	69	24.3	-11	-13.3
Guam	1	21.5	1	22.6	1	24.8	1	22.8	0	21.5
Hawaii	8	15.5	9	17.1	9	15.7	11	18.5	3	36.3
Idaho	10	34.1	9	30.6	10	33.5	10	36.4	0	-4.3
Illinois	73	14.5	64	13.1	65	13.9	77	17.7	4	6.0
Indiana	60	30.7	53	29.2	42	27.3	38	27.1	-22	-36.2
Iowa	20	25.2	24	31.5	23	31.5	22	33.3	2	12.5
Kansas	20	25.9	20	26.9	19	27.0	19	30.5	0	-1.5
Kentucky	47	24.0	43	23.0	39	21.2	40	23.3	-7	-14.3
Louisiana	69	24.9	72	26.9	72	28.2	64	29.0	-6	-8.1
Maine	13	21.1	12	20.3	13	21.2	13	23.0	1	5.0
Maryland	24	14.3	26	15.5	27	16.5	26	17.3	3	11.4
Massachusetts	17	8.9	17	9.6	19	11.4	21	14.1	4	24.7
Michigan	84	19.4	94	22.5	106	25.9	109	29.8	25	29.6
Minnesota	27	20.2	25	19.4	24	19.0	21	18.8	-6	-22.4
Mississippi	54	28.0	52	27.9	46	25.8	42	27.0	-12	-22.8
Missouri	54	22.5	60	25.4	60	25.6	46	23.1	-8	-14.5
Montana	8	29.3	7	25.0	9	30.2	10	35.7	1	17.2
Nebraska	16	36.0	14	31.9	15	34.9	13	32.6	-3	-18.1
Nevada	8	18.6	8	18.5	9	19.8	7	19.5	-1	-9.4
New Hampshire	6	21.6	5	20.0	4	19.1	4	20.7	-1	-24.2
New Jersey	22	9.5	24	10.1	31	13.2	28	13.3	7	30.3
New Mexico	26	30.1	25	28.5	26	30.5	24	31.7	-2	-8.7
New York	94	9.4	96	9.4	114	11.6	105	11.6	10	10.8
North Carolina	57	22.0	58	22.4	64	24.3	54	21.5	-3	-5.7
North Dakota	7	36.9	6	37.1	5	32.1	5	31.7	-2	-25.6
Ohio	101	19.0	92	18.2	88	19.2	72	18.4	-29	-29.2
Oklahoma	42	27.8	42	27.3	37	25.1	34	26.1	-8	-18.2
Oregon	35	27.5	41	31.2	42	31.2	36	29.9	1	4.0
Pennsylvania	76	14.4	83	16.1	91	18.5	86	19.4	9	12.3
Rhode Island	5	12.1	6	13.8	5	12.7	5	14.8	1	12.0
South Carolina	38	26.0	36	25.6	40	28.3	38	27.0	0	-0.5
South Dakota	7	33.7	7	39.8	7	37.2	6	35.5	0	-3.7
Tennessee	74	24.1	63	22.5	63	23.1	67	26.5	-7	-9.3
Texas	343	34.2	319	33.6	303	34.2	279	37.1	-64	-18.7
Utah	16	35.5	15	34.6	14	33.5	15	40.3	-1	-8.0
Vermont	6	21.8	7	25.2	8	29.8	6	22.3	-1	-11.3
Virgin Islands	2	35.1	2	30.8	3	36.5	2	35.4	0	6.3
Virginia	65	28.1	63	26.9	58	24.6	57	27.5	-9	-13.3
Washington	30	15.5	32	15.8	30	14.5	33	16.8	3	9.7
West Virginia	31	24.3	27	21.6	29	24.0	29	24.5	-2	-6.2
Wisconsin	26	21.1	27	22.5	29	27.3	27	30.9	1	4.8
Wyoming	5	37.1	5	36.5	5	39.9	4	37.2	-1	-12.5

Source: Fiscal Year 1994, 1995, 1996, and 1997 Food Stamp Quality Control samples.

**Table B-13. Distribution of Food Stamp Benefits to Households with Any Earnings by State
FY 1994 - FY 1997**

State	FY 1994		FY 1995		FY 1996		FY 1997		Change from FY 1994 to FY 1997	
	Dollars (000)	Percent of State Benefits	Dollars (000)	Percent						
Total	433,703	23.3	434,064	23.2	454,164	24.7	427,570	26.8	-6,133	-1.4
Alabama	12,174	32.3	12,918	33.6	12,576	33.0	10,544	32.6	-1,630	-13.4
Alaska	1,439	34.6	1,213	30.3	1,503	33.6	1,545	36.9	106	7.3
Arizona	10,009	28.3	10,138	28.2	8,643	26.9	8,980	33.1	-1,028	-10.3
Arkansas	5,730	33.3	5,633	32.5	5,969	32.6	5,359	32.1	-371	-6.5
California	36,772	17.8	38,330	18.5	46,609	21.3	49,438	25.2	12,666	34.4
Colorado	5,492	30.1	4,926	27.9	5,365	30.3	4,426	28.8	-1,066	-19.4
Connecticut	1,382	10.9	1,635	11.6	1,670	12.1	956	7.3	-426	-30.8
Delaware	719	18.0	954	24.2	858	21.3	1,033	29.7	314	43.7
Dist. of Col.	335	4.9	346	4.7	325	4.5	542	7.2	207	61.9
Florida	27,251	25.7	23,567	22.5	26,646	24.9	24,898	28.9	-2,353	-8.6
Georgia	14,339	26.2	14,978	26.1	15,340	26.5	13,309	26.4	-1,031	-7.2
Guam	441	25.3	517	26.8	605	28.5	599	26.2	158	35.9
Hawaii	2,815	21.1	3,475	22.4	3,321	20.7	3,910	23.7	1,095	38.9
Idaho	1,888	37.4	1,750	34.5	1,986	37.1	2,000	42.7	112	6.0
Illinois	12,623	15.7	11,008	13.1	12,131	14.9	14,965	19.9	2,342	18.6
Indiana	10,653	31.3	9,523	30.4	7,624	28.6	7,055	30.1	-3,599	-33.8
Iowa	3,156	26.6	3,774	32.5	3,939	34.7	3,714	37.4	558	17.7
Kansas	3,368	28.2	3,747	29.9	3,541	30.9	3,471	35.0	102	3.0
Kentucky	9,150	28.1	8,032	25.7	7,398	23.8	7,747	27.0	-1,403	-15.3
Louisiana	13,803	26.2	15,269	30.0	16,088	31.8	13,492	33.3	-311	-2.3
Maine	2,220	24.2	2,255	24.7	2,558	28.1	2,462	28.4	241	10.9
Maryland	4,082	13.3	4,673	14.7	5,181	16.8	5,159	18.4	1,077	26.4
Massachusetts	2,659	9.6	3,237	11.9	3,101	12.7	3,606	16.4	946	35.6
Michigan	15,658	21.5	17,406	25.3	21,542	31.6	19,781	33.5	4,123	26.3
Minnesota	4,424	22.1	4,508	23.0	4,280	22.4	3,357	21.9	-1,066	-24.1
Mississippi	10,321	32.2	10,207	31.7	9,627	32.1	8,220	33.0	-2,101	-20.4
Missouri	8,842	22.5	10,190	25.0	10,844	27.5	8,537	26.6	-304	-3.4
Montana	1,302	28.5	1,145	25.1	1,583	33.1	1,771	38.6	469	36.0
Nebraska	2,710	39.4	2,159	33.2	2,501	40.3	2,235	36.8	-475	-17.5
Nevada	1,505	20.5	1,697	20.7	1,808	23.5	1,487	23.4	-18	-1.2
New Hampshire	847	24.5	822	25.8	710	22.5	585	24.2	-262	-31.0
New Jersey	3,807	9.5	4,398	10.5	6,082	14.2	4,956	13.2	1,149	30.2
New Mexico	5,051	31.9	4,800	30.5	5,188	33.0	4,715	35.2	-336	-6.6
New York	16,555	10.7	17,493	11.0	20,729	13.0	22,002	16.3	5,448	32.9
North Carolina	10,079	25.0	10,506	25.6	11,947	29.0	10,684	27.5	605	6.0
North Dakota	1,025	37.8	1,091	43.2	969	36.3	785	32.4	-240	-23.4
Ohio	16,685	20.3	14,152	18.1	14,728	21.0	11,074	20.8	-5,612	-33.6
Oklahoma	8,006	32.5	8,258	31.8	7,352	29.7	7,338	33.4	-668	-8.3
Oregon	6,039	31.9	7,270	35.7	7,553	37.4	6,650	39.0	611	10.1
Pennsylvania	13,084	16.2	14,006	17.1	17,780	22.1	15,841	22.4	2,757	21.1
Rhode Island	764	12.1	909	14.2	865	13.7	870	14.9	105	13.8
South Carolina	6,998	27.4	6,660	26.3	7,750	32.3	6,735	30.2	-263	-3.8
South Dakota	1,134	34.3	1,417	41.8	1,322	38.2	1,247	38.0	113	10.0
Tennessee	13,767	26.8	11,792	26.1	11,373	26.5	12,409	31.8	-1,358	-9.9
Texas	70,133	36.6	67,941	35.6	61,394	33.9	55,868	36.9	-14,265	-20.3
Utah	2,953	38.6	2,870	37.5	2,805	38.7	2,884	45.8	-70	-2.4
Vermont	1,126	29.9	1,150	29.5	1,276	35.6	901	29.1	-225	-20.0
Virgin Islands	676	38.5	706	29.4	950	36.3	786	38.6	110	16.3
Virginia	11,773	31.0	11,778	30.8	10,339	27.4	9,576	29.9	-2,196	-18.7
Washington	5,457	17.2	6,211	17.6	6,339	17.4	6,014	19.4	557	10.2
West Virginia	5,356	25.7	4,671	23.4	4,935	25.1	5,244	26.7	-113	-2.1
Wisconsin	4,340	23.8	5,076	26.6	5,686	33.2	5,007	37.8	667	15.4
Wyoming	785	37.7	878	37.9	931	39.7	804	41.5	19	2.5

Source: Fiscal Year 1994, 1995, 1996, and 1997 Food Stamp Quality Control samples.

**Table B-14. Distribution of Households with Earnings and AFDC/TANF by State
FY 1994 - FY 1997**

State	FY 1994		FY 1995		FY 1996		FY 1997		Change from FY 1994 to FY 1997	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	484	4.4	509	4.7	549	5.2	550	5.8	66	13.7
Alabama	4	1.7	2	1.0	4	1.8	4	2.2	0	9.5
Alaska	2	11.5	2	11.0	1	9.5	2	11.7	0	1.7
Arizona	8	4.5	9	4.9	8	5.3	7	5.2	-2	-18.6
Arkansas	3	2.8	2	2.0	2	2.0	2	1.9	-1	-34.3
California	116	9.8	132	11.2	159	13.6	179	17.1	63	54.0
Colorado	4	3.9	4	3.4	4	3.8	2	2.7	-2	-41.4
Connecticut	5	4.6	7	7.0	6	6.3	4	4.3	0	-10.7
Delaware	1	3.5	1	4.3	1	3.1	1	6.1	0	60.4
Dist. of Col.	0	0.4	-	-	0	0.4	0	0.7	0	96.9
Florida	28	4.7	23	3.9	26	4.4	28	5.4	0	-1.3
Georgia	19	5.6	19	5.7	17	5.2	11	4.0	-7	-38.9
Guam	0	0.8	0	1.4	0	0.6	0	0.4	0	-51.3
Hawaii	2	3.3	3	4.8	3	4.9	4	6.8	2	131.2
Idaho	1	4.1	1	4.3	1	4.5	1	3.7	0	-18.1
Illinois	13	2.5	20	4.1	29	6.1	30	7.0	18	140.3
Indiana	5	2.8	7	3.9	5	2.9	3	2.5	-2	-36.5
Iowa	8	9.6	10	12.7	8	10.5	8	11.6	0	2.5
Kansas	5	6.4	4	5.1	4	5.5	4	5.7	-1	-25.4
Kentucky	10	5.0	9	4.6	7	3.8	7	3.9	-3	-30.4
Louisiana	5	1.8	6	2.4	4	1.7	4	1.7	-1	-25.6
Maine	4	6.5	3	5.5	3	4.9	4	6.0	0	-10.8
Maryland	5	2.8	5	3.2	6	3.7	4	2.7	-1	-10.9
Massachusetts	6	3.2	8	4.5	7	4.1	9	6.1	3	48.5
Michigan	43	9.9	48	11.4	46	11.1	40	11.0	-3	-6.2
Minnesota	10	7.4	9	6.5	8	6.2	7	5.9	-3	-33.8
Mississippi	6	3.3	8	4.1	6	3.4	5	3.4	-1	-17.3
Missouri	6	2.5	8	3.3	7	3.2	7	3.5	1	14.3
Montana	2	6.8	2	6.9	2	7.5	2	6.0	0	-15.4
Nebraska	3	5.6	2	5.5	2	4.9	2	4.5	-1	-27.2
Nevada	1	1.5	1	1.9	1	2.7	1	3.3	1	96.2
New Hampshire	1	4.4	1	3.4	1	2.3	1	3.5	0	-37.4
New Jersey	5	2.2	5	2.0	5	2.1	5	2.5	0	5.4
New Mexico	4	4.9	3	4.0	4	4.4	3	4.2	-1	-26.0
New York	14	1.4	14	1.4	24	2.5	29	3.3	16	112.2
North Carolina	17	6.4	13	5.1	13	4.8	11	4.3	-6	-35.4
North Dakota	1	6.0	1	3.2	1	4.8	1	3.8	-1	-46.0
Ohio	23	4.3	20	4.0	18	4.0	30	7.6	7	28.2
Oklahoma	3	1.9	3	1.8	1	1.0	2	1.5	-1	-32.4
Oregon	6	4.3	5	4.0	6	4.5	4	3.5	-1	-22.3
Pennsylvania	12	2.3	10	2.0	20	4.0	13	2.9	1	7.2
Rhode Island	2	4.7	2	5.6	2	4.4	2	5.1	0	-0.3
South Carolina	5	3.4	5	3.8	8	5.4	6	4.3	1	21.5
South Dakota	1	5.3	1	4.1	1	6.7	1	3.7	0	-36.7
Tennessee	13	4.1	11	4.1	12	4.4	11	4.4	-1	-11.0
Texas	20	2.0	24	2.5	25	2.8	21	2.7	0	1.4
Utah	3	7.1	3	6.6	3	6.1	3	8.1	0	-8.0
Vermont	2	6.6	2	8.5	3	13.4	2	6.4	0	-16.0
Virgin Islands	0	1.2	0	1.1	0	1.6	0	1.4	0	23.9
Virginia	6	2.7	9	4.0	5	2.0	6	3.0	0	-2.6
Washington	8	4.3	10	5.0	8	3.6	8	4.3	0	1.1
West Virginia	2	1.2	1	1.1	2	1.3	1	1.0	0	-19.3
Wisconsin	11	9.3	12	9.9	10	9.7	8	9.1	-3	-29.7
Wyoming	2	14.5	1	7.0	1	8.0	1	5.5	-1	-66.9

- No sample households in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 1994, 1995, 1996, and 1997 Food Stamp Quality Control samples.

**Table B-15. Distribution of Food Stamp Benefits to Households with Earnings and AFDC/TANF by State
FY 1994 - FY 1997**

State	FY 1994		FY 1995		FY 1996		FY 1997		Change from FY 1994 to FY 1997	
	Dollars (000)	Percent of State Benefits	Dollars (000)	Percent						
Total	96,824	5.2	103,915	5.6	114,795	6.2	108,942	6.8	12,118	12.5
Alabama	957	2.5	420	1.1	1,103	2.9	1,039	3.2	81	8.5
Alaska	571	13.7	479	12.0	434	9.7	497	11.9	-74	-12.9
Arizona	1,975	5.6	2,015	5.6	2,139	6.7	1,685	6.2	-290	-14.7
Arkansas	781	4.5	483	2.8	516	2.8	407	2.4	-373	-47.8
California	17,744	8.6	20,132	9.7	25,345	11.6	25,985	13.3	8,241	46.4
Colorado	857	4.7	776	4.4	763	4.3	556	3.6	-301	-35.1
Connecticut	708	5.6	1,117	8.0	886	6.4	489	3.7	-219	-30.9
Delaware	151	3.8	214	5.4	139	3.5	220	6.3	69	45.8
Dist. of Col.	38	0.6	-	-	38	0.5	67	0.9	29	76.0
Florida	6,122	5.8	5,079	4.8	6,947	6.5	6,188	7.2	66	1.1
Georgia	3,969	7.2	4,034	7.0	3,590	6.2	2,840	5.6	-1,129	-28.4
Guam	17	1.0	31	1.6	16	0.7	18	0.8	0	1.3
Hawaii	638	4.8	1,093	7.0	1,042	6.5	1,627	9.9	990	155.2
Idaho	282	5.6	271	5.3	354	6.6	251	5.4	-31	-11.1
Illinois	2,471	3.1	3,895	4.6	5,732	7.1	6,810	9.1	4,340	175.6
Indiana	1,282	3.8	1,687	5.4	1,143	4.3	815	3.5	-467	-36.4
Iowa	1,344	11.3	1,789	15.4	1,515	13.3	1,571	15.8	227	16.9
Kansas	1,024	8.6	889	7.1	923	8.1	812	8.2	-212	-20.7
Kentucky	2,116	6.5	1,920	6.1	1,575	5.1	1,545	5.4	-571	-27.0
Louisiana	1,421	2.7	1,953	3.8	1,530	3.0	1,063	2.6	-358	-25.2
Maine	757	8.3	713	7.8	713	7.8	882	10.2	126	16.6
Maryland	991	3.2	1,229	3.9	1,439	4.7	1,051	3.8	61	6.1
Massachusetts	1,097	4.0	1,721	6.3	1,098	4.5	1,564	7.1	466	42.5
Michigan	8,926	12.3	10,326	15.0	10,438	15.3	9,000	15.2	75	0.8
Minnesota	1,927	9.6	1,796	9.2	1,660	8.7	1,411	9.2	-516	-26.8
Mississippi	1,455	4.5	1,900	5.9	1,367	4.6	1,326	5.3	-129	-8.9
Missouri	1,246	3.2	1,775	4.3	1,686	4.3	1,496	4.7	250	20.1
Montana	335	7.3	388	8.5	457	9.5	321	7.0	-14	-4.2
Nebraska	525	7.6	443	6.8	451	7.3	336	5.5	-190	-36.1
Nevada	129	1.8	218	2.7	257	3.3	250	3.9	120	93.1
New Hampshire	178	5.1	129	4.0	85	2.7	109	4.5	-69	-38.9
New Jersey	1,030	2.6	1,214	2.9	1,221	2.8	1,130	3.0	100	9.7
New Mexico	1,103	7.0	779	5.0	876	5.6	890	6.6	-213	-19.3
New York	2,823	1.8	2,959	1.9	5,650	3.5	6,477	4.8	3,654	129.4
North Carolina	2,960	7.4	2,674	6.5	2,522	6.1	2,786	7.2	-174	-5.9
North Dakota	223	8.2	111	4.4	162	6.1	105	4.3	-118	-52.9
Ohio	5,288	6.4	4,650	5.9	4,037	5.8	5,720	10.7	432	8.2
Oklahoma	646	2.6	715	2.7	429	1.7	477	2.2	-169	-26.2
Oregon	1,213	6.4	1,166	5.7	1,254	6.2	836	4.9	-377	-31.1
Pennsylvania	2,802	3.5	1,985	2.4	4,663	5.8	2,929	4.1	127	4.5
Rhode Island	363	5.8	461	7.2	390	6.2	385	6.6	22	6.1
South Carolina	1,232	4.8	1,186	4.7	1,694	7.1	1,363	6.1	131	10.6
South Dakota	180	5.4	179	5.3	317	9.2	139	4.2	-41	-22.6
Tennessee	2,571	5.0	2,772	6.1	2,884	6.7	2,191	5.6	-379	-14.8
Texas	5,461	2.8	5,769	3.0	6,695	3.7	5,293	3.5	-168	-3.1
Utah	642	8.4	592	7.7	558	7.7	751	11.9	108	16.9
Vermont	312	8.3	432	11.1	689	19.2	276	8.9	-36	-11.4
Virgin Islands	28	1.6	26	1.1	48	1.8	24	1.2	-3	-11.7
Virginia	1,354	3.6	2,099	5.5	831	2.2	988	3.1	-366	-27.1
Washington	1,790	5.6	2,206	6.3	1,756	4.8	1,767	5.7	-23	-1.3
West Virginia	378	1.8	280	1.4	363	1.8	310	1.6	-68	-18.0
Wisconsin	2,069	11.3	2,532	13.3	2,175	12.7	1,725	13.0	-344	-16.6
Wyoming	323	15.5	214	9.3	202	8.6	148	7.6	-175	-54.2

- No sample households in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 1994, 1995, 1996, and 1997 Food Stamp Quality Control samples.

APPENDIX C

DETAILED TABLES OF FOOD STAMP HOUSEHOLDS BY STATE

Table C-1. Distribution of Participating Households by State

State	Number (000)	Percent
Total^a	9,452	100.0
Alabama	186	2.0
Alaska	15	0.2
Arizona	133	1.4
Arkansas	105	1.1
California	1,045	11.1
Colorado	91	1.0
Connecticut	94	1.0
Delaware	20	0.2
Dist. of Col.	40	0.4
Florida	514	5.4
Georgia	284	3.0
Guam	6	0.1
Hawaii	57	0.6
Idaho	27	0.3
Illinois	434	4.6
Indiana	140	1.5
Iowa	67	0.7
Kansas	64	0.7
Kentucky	174	1.8
Louisiana	220	2.3
Maine	58	0.6
Maryland	152	1.6
Massachusetts	149	1.6
Michigan	366	3.9
Minnesota	110	1.2
Mississippi	155	1.6
Missouri	199	2.1
Montana	27	0.3
Nebraska	41	0.4
Nevada	38	0.4
New Hampshire	21	0.2
New Jersey	212	2.2
New Mexico	75	0.8
New York	899	9.5
North Carolina	250	2.6
North Dakota	16	0.2
Ohio	389	4.1
Oklahoma	131	1.4
Oregon	121	1.3
Pennsylvania	440	4.7
Rhode Island	37	0.4
South Carolina	140	1.5
South Dakota	18	0.2
Tennessee	253	2.7
Texas	751	7.9
Utah	38	0.4
Vermont	25	0.3
Virgin Islands	6	0.1
Virginia	206	2.2
Washington	198	2.1
West Virginia	117	1.2
Wisconsin	87	0.9
Wyoming	11	0.1

^a Due to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

Source: Fiscal Year 1997 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Table C-2. Average Monthly Values of Selected Characteristics by State

State	Average Monthly Values						
	Gross Income (Dollars)	Net Income (Dollars)	Total Deduction (Dollars)	Countable Resources (Dollars)	Food Stamp Benefit (Dollars)	Household Size (Persons)	Certification Period (Months)
Total	558	299	291	92	169	2.4	9.9
Alabama	553	302	292	78	174	2.5	10.6
Alaska	928	607	382	117	273	3.1	10.8
Arizona	569	305	294	76	203	2.9	6.4
Arkansas	568	339	263	163	159	2.5	14.8
California	594	333	296	122	187	2.8	12.7
Colorado	563	277	319	48	169	2.4	10.0
Connecticut	596	335	278	135	139	2.2	14.0
Delaware	577	305	309	105	175	2.6	9.1
Dist. of Col.	390	201	227	16	186	2.3	10.7
Florida	549	276	306	139	168	2.4	7.2
Georgia	535	279	298	80	177	2.5	6.6
Guam	567	251	396	118	408	3.3	6.7
Hawaii	629	355	308	169	291	2.3	11.8
Idaho	622	338	322	175	175	2.7	7.6
Illinois	476	252	260	61	173	2.4	14.5
Indiana	572	308	294	123	167	2.5	8.1
Iowa	625	360	290	85	148	2.4	11.2
Kansas	586	323	290	125	156	2.4	12.9
Kentucky	551	341	243	109	165	2.6	7.5
Louisiana	526	282	277	75	185	2.6	9.6
Maine	597	269	356	109	149	2.1	7.4
Maryland	445	220	264	24	184	2.4	9.6
Massachusetts	635	333	318	95	148	2.3	10.5
Michigan	579	283	330	57	161	2.3	14.1
Minnesota	573	331	270	159	139	2.2	11.9
Mississippi	550	332	247	161	160	2.5	10.9
Missouri	542	312	264	115	161	2.4	9.3
Montana	600	302	325	236	171	2.5	11.3
Nebraska	630	361	290	238	150	2.4	8.7
Nevada	520	257	305	67	165	2.3	12.2
New Hampshire	596	394	239	173	116	2.2	7.4
New Jersey	512	224	316	42	176	2.3	9.0
New Mexico	571	348	252	107	179	2.7	6.1
New York	603	283	346	24	150	2.2	10.1
North Carolina	513	289	256	85	156	2.3	7.9
North Dakota	637	364	304	351	156	2.5	8.3
Ohio	556	325	253	78	137	2.2	7.5
Oklahoma	534	299	277	79	168	2.5	9.3
Oregon	516	289	276	249	141	2.1	10.7
Pennsylvania	531	265	302	93	161	2.3	11.7
Rhode Island	562	304	279	95	158	2.3	10.2
South Carolina	550	346	234	104	160	2.5	12.3
South Dakota	552	288	313	206	185	2.6	14.0
Tennessee	564	312	285	135	154	2.3	7.1
Texas	535	296	278	52	201	2.8	6.2
Utah	661	375	312	185	167	2.7	6.9
Vermont	598	339	286	164	125	2.1	9.4
Virgin Islands	490	292	223	93	322	3.2	6.4
Virginia	548	309	268	122	156	2.3	8.8
Washington	547	272	306	56	157	2.2	10.6
West Virginia	509	280	269	90	168	2.4	10.6
Wisconsin	689	427	287	148	151	2.7	6.9
Wyoming	583	314	313	180	174	2.6	7.0

Source: Fiscal Year 1997 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Table C-3. Distribution of Participating Households by Poverty Status and by State

State	Gross Income as a Percentage of the Poverty Guideline							
	Total		50% or Less		51% - 100%		101% or More	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total^a	9,452	100.0	3,710	39.2	4,909	51.9	834	8.8
Alabama	186	100.0	71	38.4	97	52.2	17	9.4
Alaska	15	100.0	4	26.7	9	56.1	3	17.2
Arizona	133	100.0	66	49.1	56	42.1	12	8.7
Arkansas	105	100.0	36	34.4	58	55.4	11	10.1
California	1,045	100.0	412	39.4	567	54.2	66	6.4
Colorado	91	100.0	37	40.9	43	47.4	11	11.7
Connecticut	94	100.0	31	33.3	47	49.5	16	17.2
Delaware	20	100.0	9	45.2	9	44.3	2	10.6
Dist. of Col.	40	100.0	28	68.9	11	26.9	2	4.2
Florida	514	100.0	198	38.6	272	53.0	43	8.4
Georgia	284	100.0	122	43.1	136	47.8	26	9.1
Guam	6	100.0	3	57.3	2	35.3	0	7.4
Hawaii	57	100.0	20	35.7	34	59.6	3	4.7
Idaho	27	100.0	10	36.1	14	51.5	3	12.4
Illinois	434	100.0	211	48.5	203	46.8	20	4.7
Indiana	140	100.0	53	37.8	70	50.0	17	12.2
Iowa	67	100.0	23	35.0	34	50.7	10	14.3
Kansas	64	100.0	23	35.9	34	52.8	7	11.3
Kentucky	174	100.0	68	39.2	92	52.8	14	8.0
Louisiana	220	100.0	91	41.6	112	50.9	17	7.5
Maine	58	100.0	16	27.6	35	59.9	7	12.6
Maryland	152	100.0	88	57.9	57	37.2	7	4.9
Massachusetts	149	100.0	34	22.9	99	66.5	16	10.6
Michigan	366	100.0	146	39.9	188	51.2	33	8.9
Minnesota	110	100.0	38	34.9	62	56.0	10	9.2
Mississippi	155	100.0	52	33.3	92	59.0	12	7.7
Missouri	199	100.0	79	39.8	102	51.0	18	9.2
Montana	27	100.0	10	36.8	14	52.2	3	10.9
Nebraska	41	100.0	14	33.4	21	52.1	6	14.5
Nevada	38	100.0	17	43.1	17	44.6	5	12.2
New Hampshire	21	100.0	5	23.1	13	60.3	3	16.7
New Jersey	212	100.0	109	51.1	87	40.9	17	8.0
New Mexico	75	100.0	34	45.5	35	47.0	6	7.5
New York	899	100.0	228	25.4	599	66.6	72	8.0
North Carolina	250	100.0	103	41.3	127	50.9	20	7.8
North Dakota	16	100.0	6	37.3	7	46.9	2	15.8
Ohio	389	100.0	137	35.1	209	53.8	43	11.1
Oklahoma	131	100.0	53	40.4	69	52.7	9	6.9
Oregon	121	100.0	48	39.9	58	48.3	14	11.8
Pennsylvania	440	100.0	208	47.2	194	44.1	38	8.7
Rhode Island	37	100.0	15	41.3	19	50.5	3	8.2
South Carolina	140	100.0	54	38.6	74	52.9	12	8.5
South Dakota	18	100.0	7	39.1	9	51.8	2	9.1
Tennessee	253	100.0	81	32.2	139	55.0	32	12.7
Texas	751	100.0	366	48.7	312	41.6	73	9.7
Utah	38	100.0	13	35.6	19	50.2	5	14.2
Vermont	25	100.0	6	23.0	16	63.6	3	13.4
Virgin Islands	6	100.0	4	66.7	2	26.9	0	6.4
Virginia	206	100.0	78	37.6	106	51.4	23	10.9
Washington	198	100.0	68	34.3	115	57.9	15	7.8
West Virginia	117	100.0	47	40.1	64	54.7	6	5.2
Wisconsin	87	100.0	25	28.8	46	52.8	16	18.4
Wyoming	11	100.0	4	38.7	5	48.4	1	13.0

^a Due to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

Source: Fiscal Year 1997 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Table C-4. Distribution of Participating Households by Shelter-Related Characteristics and by State

State	Households With Shelter Deduction		Households at the Shelter Cap		Average Monthly Shelter Expense (Dollars)	Average Shelter Deduction ^a (Dollars)
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent		
Total^b	6,164	65.2	1,349	14.3	302	174
Alabama	120	64.4	14	7.6	252	141
Alaska	7	47.0	1	5.6	341	217
Arizona	81	60.6	16	12.0	268	160
Arkansas	59	55.8	6	5.7	227	124
California	767	73.3	220	21.1	333	165
Colorado	67	73.5	14	15.3	332	181
Connecticut	65	69.3	18	19.1	365	190
Delaware	13	63.5	3	13.1	303	184
Dist. of Col.	21	51.2	3	7.8	197	152
Florida	380	74.0	53	10.4	310	168
Georgia	194	68.2	34	11.9	290	166
Guam	3	51.5	0	5.1	177	144
Hawaii	27	48.5	4	6.4	246	182
Idaho	19	72.2	4	15.2	321	155
Illinois	259	59.8	40	9.3	249	170
Indiana	88	62.5	16	11.6	275	156
Iowa	41	61.4	7	11.1	290	151
Kansas	43	67.0	9	13.8	292	154
Kentucky	85	48.7	10	6.0	203	128
Louisiana	130	59.3	15	6.7	243	152
Maine	47	79.8	14	23.2	424	227
Maryland	102	67.4	16	10.6	243	148
Massachusetts	109	73.4	27	18.2	419	218
Michigan	269	73.5	88	24.1	361	195
Minnesota	71	64.8	15	13.4	307	160
Mississippi	81	52.0	5	3.0	213	122
Missouri	117	58.5	18	9.0	245	141
Montana	19	72.5	4	15.6	335	177
Nebraska	25	61.4	4	10.5	287	151
Nevada	28	71.9	6	16.6	328	185
New Hampshire	10	46.7	2	9.6	245	149
New Jersey	160	75.2	41	19.4	359	212
New Mexico	34	45.1	7	8.8	204	146
New York	695	77.3	260	29.0	473	250
North Carolina	136	54.4	24	9.7	233	146
North Dakota	10	65.5	1	9.4	287	147
Ohio	223	57.4	32	8.3	262	146
Oklahoma	82	62.4	16	12.1	259	145
Oregon	71	58.9	16	13.0	267	162
Pennsylvania	326	74.1	69	15.7	331	185
Rhode Island	22	60.5	7	18.7	325	200
South Carolina	62	44.2	6	4.4	170	108
South Dakota	12	68.7	3	19.4	311	173
Tennessee	156	61.8	19	7.4	275	158
Texas	387	51.5	56	7.4	217	141
Utah	25	65.8	6	16.6	329	160
Vermont	14	57.2	5	19.3	338	206
Virgin Islands	2	36.2	1	8.2	138	100
Virginia	120	58.5	19	9.3	251	141
Washington	149	75.4	48	24.1	368	197
West Virginia	72	61.6	12	10.3	251	155
Wisconsin	51	58.7	12	13.8	327	164
Wyoming	7	66.8	1	12.9	296	164

^a Over households with a shelter deduction.

^b Due to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

Source: Fiscal Year 1997 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Table C-5. Distribution of Participating Households by Selected Characteristics and by State

State	Households With:									
	Children		Elderly		Disabled		Earned Income		AFDC/TANF or GA	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total^a	5,508	58.3	1,667	17.6	2,108	22.3	2,284	24.2	3,848	40.7
Alabama	112	60.0	38	20.2	48	25.7	55	29.6	29	15.5
Alaska	11	72.0	1	7.2	2	14.6	4	28.7	10	66.0
Arizona	93	69.4	17	12.6	27	20.1	41	31.0	50	37.4
Arkansas	57	53.7	28	27.0	26	24.9	28	26.5	16	14.8
California	831	79.5	35	3.3	8	0.8	308	29.5	785	75.1
Colorado	51	56.4	16	17.1	24	26.2	24	26.7	41	44.8
Connecticut	51	54.6	16	17.0	25	27.0	8	8.8	68	72.3
Delaware	13	64.7	2	10.4	4	20.6	6	30.5	9	43.1
Dist. of Col.	22	54.9	5	12.7	6	14.7	4	8.9	20	48.8
Florida	273	53.0	139	27.1	106	20.6	130	25.3	147	28.7
Georgia	166	58.3	63	22.1	62	21.7	69	24.3	85	29.9
Guam	4	73.2	1	19.3	0	1.4	1	22.8	3	53.7
Hawaii	28	48.6	11	19.2	9	15.3	11	18.5	29	51.0
Idaho	17	63.0	4	15.5	6	23.2	10	36.4	10	35.9
Illinois	234	53.8	68	15.8	121	27.9	77	17.7	222	51.1
Indiana	76	54.2	24	17.3	39	27.5	38	27.1	33	23.8
Iowa	38	57.1	11	15.8	18	26.4	22	33.3	23	34.0
Kansas	36	56.1	11	16.5	19	30.4	19	30.5	21	32.5
Kentucky	103	59.6	30	17.6	58	33.3	40	23.3	54	31.1
Louisiana	129	58.9	48	21.7	57	26.1	64	29.0	46	21.0
Maine	26	44.9	15	24.8	18	30.1	13	23.0	17	29.8
Maryland	88	58.1	22	14.5	36	23.6	26	17.3	74	48.5
Massachusetts	89	59.6	22	14.6	42	28.2	21	14.1	83	56.0
Michigan	198	54.1	49	13.4	96	26.3	109	29.8	147	40.0
Minnesota	53	48.4	20	18.0	31	27.7	21	18.8	47	42.4
Mississippi	88	56.8	43	27.7	44	28.6	42	27.0	33	21.2
Missouri	110	55.4	37	18.5	56	27.9	46	23.1	58	29.1
Montana	16	59.7	4	14.0	7	26.5	10	35.7	8	28.4
Nebraska	24	58.1	7	17.4	10	25.5	13	32.6	15	37.3
Nevada	20	52.1	8	20.6	9	24.3	7	19.5	11	27.5
New Hampshire	11	51.9	4	20.7	6	26.9	4	20.7	9	41.9
New Jersey	119	56.0	40	18.9	47	22.1	28	13.3	113	53.3
New Mexico	49	65.8	12	16.4	14	19.1	24	31.7	26	34.9
New York	422	47.0	205	22.7	238	26.5	105	11.6	480	53.4
North Carolina	134	53.8	60	24.1	62	24.9	54	21.5	75	30.0
North Dakota	9	60.1	3	20.9	4	26.7	5	31.7	4	27.8
Ohio	195	50.0	75	19.3	136	35.1	72	18.4	155	39.9
Oklahoma	74	56.9	30	22.7	30	22.9	34	26.1	29	22.3
Oregon	57	47.1	20	16.8	31	25.8	36	29.9	34	28.0
Pennsylvania	223	50.6	83	18.9	103	23.5	86	19.4	192	43.6
Rhode Island	22	60.2	5	14.6	9	25.4	5	14.8	20	52.8
South Carolina	83	59.3	28	19.8	40	28.3	38	27.0	34	24.1
South Dakota	11	59.3	3	14.6	5	28.0	6	35.5	5	27.2
Tennessee	130	51.2	62	24.5	77	30.5	67	26.5	55	21.7
Texas	527	70.2	120	15.9	121	16.1	279	37.1	194	25.8
Utah	23	61.7	5	12.3	9	23.3	15	40.3	11	29.8
Vermont	11	45.6	6	23.6	6	24.4	6	22.3	12	46.6
Virgin Islands	4	66.1	1	23.8	0	1.8	2	35.4	2	28.1
Virginia	116	56.4	45	22.1	51	25.0	57	27.5	50	24.3
Washington	107	53.9	27	13.4	44	22.1	33	16.8	96	48.2
West Virginia	62	53.0	21	17.7	34	29.0	29	24.5	28	24.0
Wisconsin	54	61.3	16	18.4	24	27.5	27	30.9	32	36.5
Wyoming	7	64.7	1	13.5	2	21.2	4	37.2	3	23.7

^a Due to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

Source: Fiscal Year 1997 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Table C-6. Distribution of Participating Households by Selected Income Sources and by State

State	Households With:									
	AFDC/TANF		GA		SSI		Social Security		Earned Income	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total^a	3,270	34.6	588	6.2	2,504	26.5	1,999	21.1	2,284	24.2
Alabama	28	15.3	0	0.2	58	31.4	51	27.3	55	29.6
Alaska	8	50.6	3	18.5	2	12.7	2	11.0	4	28.7
Arizona	49	36.4	1	1.0	30	22.1	20	14.8	41	31.0
Arkansas	16	14.8	–	–	36	34.4	36	34.5	28	26.5
California	652	62.4	133	12.8	–	–	34	3.3	308	29.5
Colorado	27	29.9	14	15.2	26	28.5	21	22.8	24	26.7
Connecticut	47	49.8	22	23.8	26	27.3	23	24.1	8	8.8
Delaware	7	33.6	2	9.8	3	17.5	4	18.9	6	30.5
Dist. of Col.	19	46.6	1	2.5	8	18.7	5	12.4	4	8.9
Florida	147	28.6	1	0.1	149	28.9	138	26.8	130	25.3
Georgia	84	29.7	1	0.2	74	25.9	79	27.9	69	24.3
Guam	2	37.9	1	16.2	0	0.6	0	6.6	1	22.8
Hawaii	21	37.4	8	13.7	12	21.1	10	17.1	11	18.5
Idaho	5	20.1	5	19.2	6	23.1	7	24.9	10	36.4
Illinois	172	39.6	50	11.5	142	32.7	72	16.5	77	17.7
Indiana	33	23.8	–	–	38	27.3	38	27.2	38	27.1
Iowa	23	33.9	0	0.1	18	27.3	16	23.3	22	33.3
Kansas	19	29.7	2	2.8	19	30.1	17	27.1	19	30.5
Kentucky	54	31.1	–	–	64	36.6	48	27.8	40	23.3
Louisiana	45	20.3	2	0.7	75	34.2	60	27.2	64	29.0
Maine	17	29.7	0	0.1	21	35.8	22	38.3	13	23.0
Maryland	60	39.4	14	9.1	40	26.3	22	14.3	26	17.3
Massachusetts	72	48.1	13	8.6	49	33.1	29	19.6	21	14.1
Michigan	139	37.8	8	2.3	104	28.3	66	17.9	109	29.8
Minnesota	41	36.8	6	5.8	36	32.9	26	23.4	21	18.8
Mississippi	33	21.2	–	–	58	37.1	55	35.6	42	27.0
Missouri	55	27.6	3	1.6	57	28.5	58	28.9	46	23.1
Montana	7	26.9	0	1.7	6	23.0	6	23.9	10	35.7
Nebraska	12	29.9	3	7.4	10	24.7	12	28.8	13	32.6
Nevada	10	26.1	1	1.4	11	28.1	11	28.8	7	19.5
New Hampshire	6	28.4	3	14.8	5	23.0	7	35.7	4	20.7
New Jersey	90	42.2	24	11.3	58	27.1	44	20.6	28	13.3
New Mexico	25	33.3	1	1.7	18	24.4	14	18.7	24	31.7
New York	330	36.7	150	16.7	320	35.6	195	21.6	105	11.6
North Carolina	75	30.0	–	–	80	31.9	81	32.5	54	21.5
North Dakota	4	26.9	0	0.9	5	29.4	5	30.5	5	31.7
Ohio	146	37.5	10	2.5	145	37.3	100	25.8	72	18.4
Oklahoma	29	22.3	–	–	40	30.4	36	27.7	34	26.1
Oregon	20	16.9	15	12.2	31	25.5	29	24.2	36	29.9
Pennsylvania	134	30.4	59	13.4	122	27.6	91	20.7	86	19.4
Rhode Island	19	51.0	1	1.8	11	28.4	9	23.2	5	14.8
South Carolina	34	24.1	–	–	48	34.0	34	24.0	38	27.0
South Dakota	4	24.1	1	3.7	5	28.3	5	25.9	6	35.5
Tennessee	55	21.6	0	0.1	81	32.1	85	33.7	67	26.5
Texas	194	25.8	–	–	162	21.5	121	16.1	279	37.1
Utah	10	26.9	1	3.0	9	23.6	8	21.2	15	40.3
Vermont	7	30.1	5	19.5	7	26.4	8	31.9	6	22.3
Virgin Islands	1	18.3	1	9.8	0	0.3	1	16.0	2	35.4
Virginia	47	23.0	3	1.4	65	31.7	56	27.3	57	27.5
Washington	75	38.0	21	10.5	49	24.6	30	15.1	33	16.8
West Virginia	28	23.9	0	0.0	40	33.8	28	23.8	29	24.5
Wisconsin	32	36.2	0	0.4	27	31.1	23	26.5	27	30.9
Wyoming	3	23.7	–	–	2	20.7	3	23.7	4	37.2

^a Due to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

– No sample data in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 1997 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Table C-7. Average Monthly Values of Selected Income Sources by State

State	Average Monthly Values ^a				
	AFDC/TANF	GA	SSI	Social Security	Earned Income
Total	372	252	372	483	708
Alabama	146	126	351	467	797
Alaska	834	445	381	517	808
Arizona	292	188	401	478	848
Arkansas	179	–	321	475	808
California	525	350	–	317	575
Colorado	316	166	354	471	736
Connecticut	506	190	362	485	589
Delaware	301	146	366	512	765
Dist. of Col.	391	271	359	442	662
Florida	250	241	374	514	769
Georgia	268	543	314	492	756
Guam	525	277	681	559	1,080
Hawaii	617	340	357	515	770
Idaho	271	52	322	484	837
Illinois	299	71	401	458	620
Indiana	264	–	365	531	802
Iowa	344	240	356	495	722
Kansas	314	158	346	484	732
Kentucky	235	–	396	459	731
Louisiana	158	170	382	433	693
Maine	383	154	250	512	663
Maryland	325	105	310	487	675
Massachusetts	501	319	410	483	643
Michigan	405	235	380	469	659
Minnesota	498	214	363	516	560
Mississippi	108	–	346	450	715
Missouri	267	91	349	484	808
Montana	362	265	312	521	675
Nebraska	314	59	298	515	797
Nevada	299	185	322	522	779
New Hampshire	466	107	311	467	759
New Jersey	352	166	402	511	724
New Mexico	356	235	366	494	733
New York	491	321	432	505	648
North Carolina	230	–	294	452	752
North Dakota	368	179	307	454	782
Ohio	303	119	402	480	710
Oklahoma	271	–	307	461	770
Oregon	416	47	342	519	584
Pennsylvania	383	213	398	493	666
Rhode Island	447	313	362	489	602
South Carolina	172	–	374	489	770
South Dakota	287	274	323	456	617
Tennessee	180	224	349	503	734
Texas	170	–	350	490	781
Utah	358	254	348	458	826
Vermont	478	61	298	535	704
Virgin Islands	263	122	0	394	807
Virginia	266	122	319	474	774
Washington	473	332	404	468	682
West Virginia	234	149	334	467	717
Wisconsin	456	169	411	522	691
Wyoming	285	–	320	496	742

^a Average values are over households with income source.

– No sample data in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 1997 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Table C-8. Distribution of Entrant Households With and Without Expedited Service by State

State	Total Entrant Households (000)	Entrant Households With Expedited Service		Entrant Households Without Expedited Service	
		Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total^a	408	132	32.3	276	67.7
Alabama	11	1	11.3	10	88.7
Alaska	1	0	13.0	1	87.0
Arizona	10	2	19.4	8	80.6
Arkansas	5	1	26.5	3	73.5
California	35	12	35.2	23	64.8
Colorado	5	1	28.7	3	71.3
Connecticut	3	0	11.0	2	89.0
Delaware	1	0	12.2	1	87.8
Dist. of Col.	1	0	79.9	0	20.1
Florida	25	10	41.9	14	58.1
Georgia	18	5	26.9	13	73.1
Guam	0	0	49.8	0	50.2
Hawaii	1	0	17.5	1	82.5
Idaho	2	1	35.1	1	64.9
Illinois	17	8	48.7	8	51.3
Indiana	9	2	21.1	7	78.9
Iowa	4	2	40.9	2	59.1
Kansas	3	1	29.3	2	70.7
Kentucky	8	2	28.1	6	71.9
Louisiana	10	3	28.6	7	71.4
Maine	2	0	14.2	2	85.8
Maryland	6	1	14.0	5	86.0
Massachusetts	9	3	37.9	5	62.1
Michigan	7	3	40.8	4	59.2
Minnesota	5	2	45.4	2	54.6
Mississippi	4	1	17.7	4	82.3
Missouri	8	5	66.1	3	33.9
Montana	2	1	37.0	1	63.0
Nebraska	2	0	22.8	1	77.2
Nevada	2	0	11.4	2	88.6
New Hampshire	1	0	47.3	0	52.7
New Jersey	5	1	26.0	4	74.0
New Mexico	4	1	22.2	3	77.8
New York	25	7	29.4	18	70.6
North Carolina	11	4	37.1	7	62.9
North Dakota	1	-	-	1	100.0
Ohio	19	3	16.0	16	84.0
Oklahoma	12	5	42.1	7	57.9
Oregon	7	1	10.2	6	89.8
Pennsylvania	19	7	39.3	11	60.7
Rhode Island	1	0	27.0	1	73.0
South Carolina	6	1	7.9	6	92.1
South Dakota	1	1	50.8	0	49.2
Tennessee	9	3	31.7	6	68.3
Texas	45	20	43.7	26	56.3
Utah	2	1	44.7	1	55.3
Vermont	1	0	23.2	1	76.8
Virgin Islands	0	0	67.8	0	32.2
Virginia	7	2	31.5	5	68.5
Washington	8	2	31.0	5	69.0
West Virginia	4	1	21.9	3	78.1
Wisconsin	4	1	20.0	3	80.0
Wyoming	1	0	26.8	0	73.2

^a Due to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

- No sample data in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 1997 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Table C-9. Distribution of Participating Households by Race/Ethnic Origin of Household Head and by State

State	Race/Ethnic Origin of Household Head							
	White		African-American		Hispanic		Other ^a	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total^b	4,217	44.6	3,242	34.3	1,566	16.6	428	4.5
Alabama	63	33.7	122	65.6	0	0.3	1	0.5
Alaska	8	51.6	1	4.4	0	2.0	6	42.0
Arizona	56	42.1	10	7.7	46	34.4	21	15.8
Arkansas	60	56.6	45	42.3	1	0.9	0	0.2
California	337	32.3	220	21.0	394	37.7	94	9.0
Colorado	45	49.1	12	13.4	31	34.2	3	3.3
Connecticut	35	36.8	28	29.8	31	32.4	1	1.0
Delaware	7	34.4	12	61.0	1	3.9	0	0.7
Dist. of Col.	0	0.9	39	97.1	0	1.2	0	0.8
Florida	187	36.3	175	34.0	146	28.4	6	1.3
Georgia	87	30.7	191	67.3	4	1.5	1	0.5
Guam	0	2.4	-	-	0	0.4	5	97.2
Hawaii	16	28.4	1	1.7	0	0.8	39	69.1
Idaho	23	87.8	0	0.8	2	8.5	1	2.9
Illinois	161	37.0	231	53.2	36	8.4	6	1.4
Indiana	94	67.2	42	29.9	3	2.3	1	0.6
Iowa	58	86.4	6	9.5	1	2.0	1	2.1
Kansas	45	70.4	13	20.7	3	5.3	2	3.7
Kentucky	146	84.2	26	15.2	1	0.3	1	0.3
Louisiana	60	27.2	155	70.7	2	0.8	3	1.3
Maine	57	97.9	0	0.8	0	0.2	1	1.0
Maryland	48	31.8	99	65.2	2	1.0	3	2.0
Massachusetts	86	57.7	21	14.2	34	22.7	8	5.4
Michigan	168	45.8	182	49.7	11	3.0	6	1.6
Minnesota	74	66.7	19	17.4	4	3.8	13	12.0
Mississippi	41	26.2	114	73.3	0	0.1	1	0.3
Missouri	133	66.6	64	31.9	1	0.6	2	0.9
Montana	20	74.8	0	0.8	0	0.8	6	23.5
Nebraska	30	72.9	7	16.7	2	6.0	2	4.4
Nevada	24	61.8	10	24.9	4	10.3	1	3.0
New Hampshire	18	86.7	0	1.7	0	1.7	2	9.8
New Jersey	58	27.5	98	45.9	51	23.9	6	2.7
New Mexico	21	27.6	3	3.9	42	56.3	9	12.2
New York	308	34.3	261	29.0	257	28.6	73	8.1
North Carolina	94	37.8	147	58.8	4	1.8	4	1.7
North Dakota	12	75.4	0	1.1	0	1.8	3	21.7
Ohio	252	64.8	127	32.6	6	1.6	4	1.0
Oklahoma	88	67.4	26	20.1	3	2.0	14	10.4
Oregon	103	85.2	5	4.5	7	6.0	5	4.4
Pennsylvania	238	54.0	164	37.2	31	7.1	8	1.7
Rhode Island	23	61.5	6	16.7	6	15.8	2	6.0
South Carolina	40	28.9	98	69.9	1	0.7	1	0.5
South Dakota	11	62.6	0	2.6	0	0.9	6	34.0
Tennessee	153	60.5	97	38.5	1	0.3	2	0.7
Texas	181	24.0	194	25.9	362	48.2	14	1.8
Utah	29	76.9	1	2.6	4	11.5	3	9.0
Vermont	25	99.1	0	0.2	0	0.2	0	0.5
Virgin Islands	0	2.4	4	56.4	1	22.1	1	19.1
Virginia	87	42.4	109	52.9	4	1.9	6	2.8
Washington	147	74.0	18	9.3	14	7.3	19	9.5
West Virginia	110	93.9	6	5.3	0	0.1	1	0.7
Wisconsin	43	49.1	31	35.3	5	6.2	8	9.4
Wyoming	9	80.8	0	1.0	1	10.3	1	8.0

^a Other includes Asian, American Indian and Unknown.

^b Due to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

- No sample data in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 1997 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Table C-10. Distribution of Participants by Age and by State

State	Preschool Age Child		School Age Child		Nonelderly Adult		Elderly Adult		Unknown Age	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total^a	4,046	17.5	7,825	33.8	9,385	40.6	1,834	7.9	27	0.1
Alabama	76	16.2	164	34.8	190	40.3	41	8.7	0	0.0
Alaska	8	17.8	17	36.8	20	42.8	1	2.7	-	-
Arizona	75	19.6	144	37.5	147	38.1	18	4.8	-	-
Arkansas	38	14.6	87	33.1	104	39.8	32	12.4	-	-
California	668	23.0	1,140	39.3	1,055	36.3	41	1.4	-	-
Colorado	39	17.8	73	33.8	88	40.6	17	7.8	-	-
Connecticut	35	16.6	72	34.3	86	41.1	17	8.0	-	-
Delaware	10	19.5	18	35.1	21	40.9	2	4.5	-	-
Dist. of Col.	19	19.6	31	33.1	39	41.2	5	5.8	0	0.3
Florida	218	17.8	382	31.2	461	37.7	161	13.2	2	0.1
Georgia	115	16.2	253	35.8	270	38.2	70	9.9	0	0.0
Guam	5	25.8	7	36.1	6	31.3	1	6.8	-	-
Hawaii	21	16.4	41	31.9	55	42.5	12	9.2	-	-
Idaho	13	18.9	23	32.3	30	42.2	5	6.4	0	0.1
Illinois	177	17.3	351	34.2	423	41.3	74	7.2	-	-
Indiana	56	16.0	105	30.3	149	42.9	27	7.7	10	3.0
Iowa	29	17.6	50	30.5	73	44.6	12	7.2	0	0.0
Kansas	28	18.3	48	31.8	65	42.4	11	7.5	-	-
Kentucky	63	14.3	140	31.6	205	46.3	35	7.9	-	-
Louisiana	91	16.0	207	36.4	218	38.3	53	9.4	-	-
Maine	15	12.2	36	28.8	57	46.0	16	12.8	0	0.2
Maryland	61	16.8	125	34.7	149	41.2	24	6.7	2	0.5
Massachusetts	62	17.8	119	34.4	140	40.3	26	7.5	-	-
Michigan	145	17.0	281	32.8	370	43.1	51	5.9	11	1.3
Minnesota	40	16.4	81	32.6	103	41.8	23	9.2	-	-
Mississippi	60	15.6	128	33.4	149	38.7	47	12.3	-	-
Missouri	86	17.8	155	32.1	202	41.8	40	8.2	0	0.0
Montana	11	16.7	21	32.2	30	45.3	4	5.9	-	-
Nebraska	19	19.0	32	32.3	41	41.1	8	7.6	-	-
Nevada	16	18.3	28	32.3	35	39.9	8	9.6	-	-
New Hampshire	8	17.1	14	31.0	19	41.7	5	10.2	0	0.1
New Jersey	83	16.9	167	34.1	195	39.9	44	9.0	-	-
New Mexico	34	16.6	76	36.9	82	39.8	14	6.8	-	-
New York	277	14.1	615	31.4	845	43.1	224	11.4	-	-
North Carolina	91	16.1	185	32.4	228	40.1	65	11.4	-	-
North Dakota	7	18.2	12	30.2	17	42.5	4	9.1	-	-
Ohio	147	17.2	257	30.1	370	43.3	80	9.3	-	-
Oklahoma	54	16.9	103	32.0	132	41.2	32	9.9	0	0.0
Oregon	36	14.0	76	29.7	122	47.7	22	8.7	-	-
Pennsylvania	164	16.5	306	30.7	439	44.0	88	8.8	-	-
Rhode Island	15	17.8	30	35.0	35	40.2	6	7.0	-	-
South Carolina	51	14.4	131	37.1	141	40.0	30	8.4	0	0.0
South Dakota	9	18.3	16	34.8	19	40.8	3	6.0	-	-
Tennessee	95	16.1	177	30.0	250	42.4	68	11.5	-	-
Texas	398	18.8	794	37.5	793	37.4	134	6.3	-	-
Utah	19	18.6	36	35.6	42	40.8	5	5.0	-	-
Vermont	8	14.8	14	26.7	24	46.4	6	12.0	0	0.1
Virgin Islands	4	18.0	8	41.4	6	32.1	2	8.4	0	0.1
Virginia	85	17.6	147	30.6	200	41.6	49	10.2	0	0.0
Washington	75	17.0	131	29.4	209	46.9	29	6.6	1	0.1
West Virginia	38	13.6	76	27.3	142	50.9	23	8.2	0	0.0
Wisconsin	45	19.4	85	36.4	85	36.6	18	7.6	-	-
Wyoming	6	19.9	9	31.9	12	42.5	2	5.7	-	-

^a Due to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

- No sample data in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 1997 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Table C-11. Distribution of Participants by Citizenship Status and State

State	All Participants		Citizen, Born in U.S.		Naturalized Citizen		Permanent Resident Alien		Refugees, Asylees, and Deportees		Other Alien	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	23,117	100.0	21,158	100.0	367	100.0	1,023	100.0	265	100.0	10	100.0
Alabama	471	2.0	451	2.1	1	0.2	0	0.0	-	-	-	-
Alaska	47	0.2	45	0.2	1	0.2	1	0.1	0	0.1	-	-
Arizona	384	1.7	358	1.7	5	1.4	20	1.9	1	0.3	-	-
Arkansas	261	1.1	236	1.1	-	-	1	0.1	0	0.2	0	0.9
California	2,904	12.6	2,456	11.6	72	19.6	302	29.5	70	26.4	1	5.9
Colorado	217	0.9	205	1.0	1	0.4	8	0.7	3	1.0	0	0.7
Connecticut	209	0.9	194	0.9	2	0.6	8	0.7	1	0.5	-	-
Delaware	51	0.2	50	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-	-	-
Dist. of Col.	94	0.4	92	0.4	0	0.1	2	0.1	0	0.1	-	-
Florida	1,224	5.3	983	4.6	64	17.4	103	10.1	22	8.1	-	-
Georgia	709	3.1	697	3.3	1	0.4	7	0.7	2	0.6	1	14.0
Guam	18	0.1	16	0.1	1	0.3	1	0.1	0	0.0	-	-
Hawaii	130	0.6	117	0.6	7	1.9	5	0.5	1	0.2	-	-
Idaho	71	0.3	68	0.3	0	0.1	2	0.2	1	0.2	-	-
Illinois	1,025	4.4	967	4.6	8	2.2	25	2.4	6	2.3	-	-
Indiana	346	1.5	342	1.6	1	0.2	3	0.3	1	0.4	-	-
Iowa	163	0.7	157	0.7	1	0.1	2	0.2	3	1.2	-	-
Kansas	152	0.7	147	0.7	1	0.2	2	0.2	2	0.7	-	-
Kentucky	443	1.9	441	2.1	0	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.1	-	-
Louisiana	569	2.5	560	2.6	3	0.8	3	0.3	2	0.9	1	5.0
Maine	125	0.5	123	0.6	0	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.3	-	-
Maryland	360	1.6	342	1.6	3	0.9	8	0.8	2	0.8	-	-
Massachusetts	347	1.5	306	1.4	5	1.4	22	2.2	9	3.2	0	3.3
Michigan	858	3.7	809	3.8	11	3.0	10	1.0	10	3.9	1	5.0
Minnesota	247	1.1	218	1.0	2	0.6	7	0.7	19	7.2	0	3.6
Mississippi	384	1.7	383	1.8	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.1	-	-
Missouri	482	2.1	469	2.2	1	0.3	3	0.3	3	1.0	0	1.6
Montana	67	0.3	65	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	-	-
Nebraska	99	0.4	96	0.5	0	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.4	0	0.5
Nevada	88	0.4	84	0.4	1	0.3	2	0.2	0	0.1	-	-
New Hampshire	45	0.2	43	0.2	0	0.1	1	0.1	0	0.1	0	0.5
New Jersey	488	2.1	438	2.1	20	5.4	26	2.6	4	1.5	0	1.7
New Mexico	206	0.9	194	0.9	2	0.6	8	0.8	1	0.3	0	0.6
New York	1,962	8.5	1,616	7.6	91	24.9	196	19.2	21	7.8	2	21.0
North Carolina	569	2.5	562	2.7	-	-	2	0.2	1	0.5	-	-
North Dakota	39	0.2	38	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2	-	-
Ohio	854	3.7	837	4.0	4	1.1	8	0.7	4	1.7	-	-
Oklahoma	321	1.4	306	1.4	0	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.5	0	1.3
Oregon	256	1.1	238	1.1	1	0.4	9	0.9	7	2.5	-	-
Pennsylvania	998	4.3	925	4.4	4	1.2	19	1.8	7	2.8	-	-
Rhode Island	86	0.4	80	0.4	2	0.5	4	0.4	1	0.3	-	-
South Carolina	352	1.5	350	1.7	0	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.2	-	-
South Dakota	47	0.2	36	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.1	-	-
Tennessee	590	2.6	579	2.7	1	0.1	1	0.1	6	2.4	1	5.7
Texas	2,119	9.2	1,910	9.0	32	8.8	165	16.2	5	2.1	3	25.4
Utah	102	0.4	99	0.5	1	0.3	1	0.1	1	0.3	0	0.4
Vermont	51	0.2	50	0.2	0	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.2	-	-
Virgin Islands	20	0.1	16	0.1	2	0.6	2	0.2	-	-	-	-
Virginia	482	2.1	464	2.2	3	0.9	8	0.8	5	2.0	-	-
Washington	445	1.9	387	1.8	6	1.6	16	1.6	31	11.7	0	2.0
West Virginia	280	1.2	268	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-
Wisconsin	232	1.0	221	1.0	1	0.4	4	0.4	5	2.0	0	0.7
Wyoming	28	0.1	28	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-	-	-

- No sample data in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 1997 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Table C-12. Distribution of All Permanent Resident Alien FSP Participants by State and Age

State	Total	Children		Nonelderly Adult		Elderly Adult	
		Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	1,023	194	19.0	615	60.2	213	20.9
Alabama	0	-	-	0	54.7	0	45.3
Alaska	1	0	34.7	1	60.6	0	4.7
Arizona	20	2	12.0	14	70.0	4	18.0
Arkansas	1	-	-	1	100.0	-	-
California	302	83	27.6	206	68.2	13	4.2
Colorado	8	1	17.3	4	49.1	3	33.6
Connecticut	8	2	30.4	4	49.8	1	19.7
Delaware	0	0	50.0	0	50.0	-	-
Dist. of Col.	2	0	30.8	1	34.3	1	34.9
Florida	103	10	9.2	50	48.5	44	42.3
Georgia	7	4	49.3	2	31.1	1	19.6
Guam	1	0	10.8	0	31.4	0	57.8
Hawaii	5	1	11.4	2	41.5	3	47.1
Idaho	2	1	36.9	1	52.7	0	10.5
Illinois	25	2	6.4	13	52.0	10	41.6
Indiana	3	1	30.6	2	59.2	0	10.2
Iowa	2	1	40.3	1	49.7	0	10.0
Kansas	2	0	9.4	1	51.9	1	38.7
Kentucky	0	-	-	0	45.3	0	54.7
Louisiana	3	0	11.4	1	28.5	2	60.1
Maine	1	-	-	0	55.3	0	44.7
Maryland	8	3	30.0	3	39.2	3	30.7
Massachusetts	22	5	20.9	12	56.0	5	23.1
Michigan	10	3	28.1	4	44.0	3	27.9
Minnesota	7	2	29.6	4	52.5	1	17.9
Mississippi	1	0	25.0	0	25.0	0	50.0
Missouri	3	0	4.7	2	53.2	1	42.1
Montana	0	-	-	0	52.9	0	47.1
Nebraska	1	0	19.1	1	76.1	0	4.8
Nevada	2	0	13.5	1	58.5	1	28.0
New Hampshire	1	0	24.2	1	52.2	0	23.6
New Jersey	26	4	14.4	14	51.6	9	34.0
New Mexico	8	1	17.3	5	63.3	2	19.4
New York	196	21	10.8	111	56.3	65	32.9
North Carolina	2	-	-	1	62.0	1	38.0
North Dakota	0	0	11.5	0	69.4	0	19.2
Ohio	8	2	24.5	3	40.1	3	35.4
Oklahoma	1	-	-	1	100.0	-	-
Oregon	9	2	20.8	5	48.4	3	30.8
Pennsylvania	19	7	37.1	10	52.0	2	10.9
Rhode Island	4	1	15.4	2	59.9	1	24.8
South Carolina	1	0	44.5	0	41.8	0	13.6
South Dakota	0	-	-	0	50.0	0	50.0
Tennessee	1	1	52.6	1	47.4	-	-
Texas	165	27	16.4	116	69.9	23	13.8
Utah	1	0	7.8	1	44.0	1	48.2
Vermont	0	-	-	0	100.0	-	-
Virgin Islands	2	0	23.2	1	53.6	0	23.2
Virginia	8	1	14.5	3	37.3	4	48.2
Washington	16	4	22.8	9	54.4	4	22.8
West Virginia	0	-	-	0	100.0	-	-
Wisconsin	4	1	27.5	3	61.6	0	10.9
Wyoming	0	-	-	0	74.5	0	25.5

- No sample data in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 1997 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

APPENDIX D

**CHANGES TO THE FOOD STAMP PROGRAM DUE TO THE
PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY AND WORK OPPORTUNITIES RECONCILIATION
ACT OF 1996**

The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA), enacted on August 22, made significant changes to the Food Stamp Program (FSP). The changes included disqualifying permanent resident aliens, expanding work requirements for able-bodied adults without dependents, and changing the deduction amounts and maximum benefit calculation.

Permanent Resident Alien Disqualification

Legally resident aliens are immigrants entitled to live permanently in the United States. They have either chosen not to apply for citizenship, or they do not meet citizenship requirements. Prior to PRWORA, four types of legally resident aliens were eligible to participate in the FSP: immigrants accorded permanent resident status; aliens accorded refugee status; aliens granted political asylum; and aliens granted a stay of deportation.¹ Title IV of PRWORA made most of the first type of aliens, those with permanent resident status, ineligible for the FSP.

Beginning in September 1996, new FSP applicants were subject to these alien restrictions. Permanent resident aliens already receiving food stamps were not subject to the alien restrictions until their first recertification after March 31, 1997, or one year after the date PRWORA was enacted, whichever came first. If an alien becomes a naturalized citizen, he or she becomes eligible for benefits on the same basis as other citizens.

Permanent resident aliens with significant work history and those with military service to the United States are exempt from the alien restrictions on FSP participation in PRWORA. Significant work history is defined as 40 or more quarters (10 or more years) of work experience in the United States and can be acquired either through an alien's own work, work by a spouse while married, work by a parent while a minor child, or any combination of the three. Individuals who are currently serving in the United States Armed Forces and veterans are also exempt, along with their spouses and minor children.

Refugees, asylees and deportees are exempt from the alien provision of PRWORA for five years after they entered the country. At that point, if these aliens have not naturalized, they become subject to the same restrictions as permanent resident aliens.

Work Requirements

PRWORA instituted a work requirement on some FSP participants. Individuals subject to the work requirement need to do one of the following: (1) work at least 20 hours per week; (2) participate in an approved employment and training (E&T) program for at least 20 hours per week; or (3) participate in Workfare or a comparable program. Individuals subject to, but not meeting, the work requirement can only receive food stamp benefits for 3 months in a 36-month period.

Most food stamp participants are not subject to the work requirement. Any individual under 18 or over 50, physically or mentally unfit for employment, pregnant, or a parent or other member of a household with responsibility for a dependent child is not subject to the work requirement.

¹Illegal aliens and non-immigrants (students, tourists, visitors and people with work visas) have never been eligible for benefits.

Furthermore, people who are also exempt from the FSP work registration provision under subsection (d)(2) of 7 U.S.C. 2015 are not subject to the work requirement. This includes anyone who is:

- Responsible for the care of a dependent child under age 6 or an incapacitated person
- A student who meets FSP eligibility requirements
- A regular participant in a drug addiction or alcoholic treatment and rehabilitation program
- Working at least 30 hours per week (or earning more than what would be earned if working 30 hours per week at the minimum wage)
- Subject to and complying with a work registration requirement under another program (either under Title IV of the Social Security Act or under the federal-state unemployment compensation system).

A FSP participant not meeting any of these criteria is subject to the work requirement. In this report, individuals who are subject to the work requirement are referred to as able-bodied adults without dependents (ABAWDs). ABAWDs who are not meeting the work requirement and who have received food stamps for more than three months are referred to as being “subject-to-sanction.” ABAWDs who are meeting the work requirement or are not meeting the work requirement but who have received less than three months of food stamps are referred to as ABAWDs “not subject to sanction.”

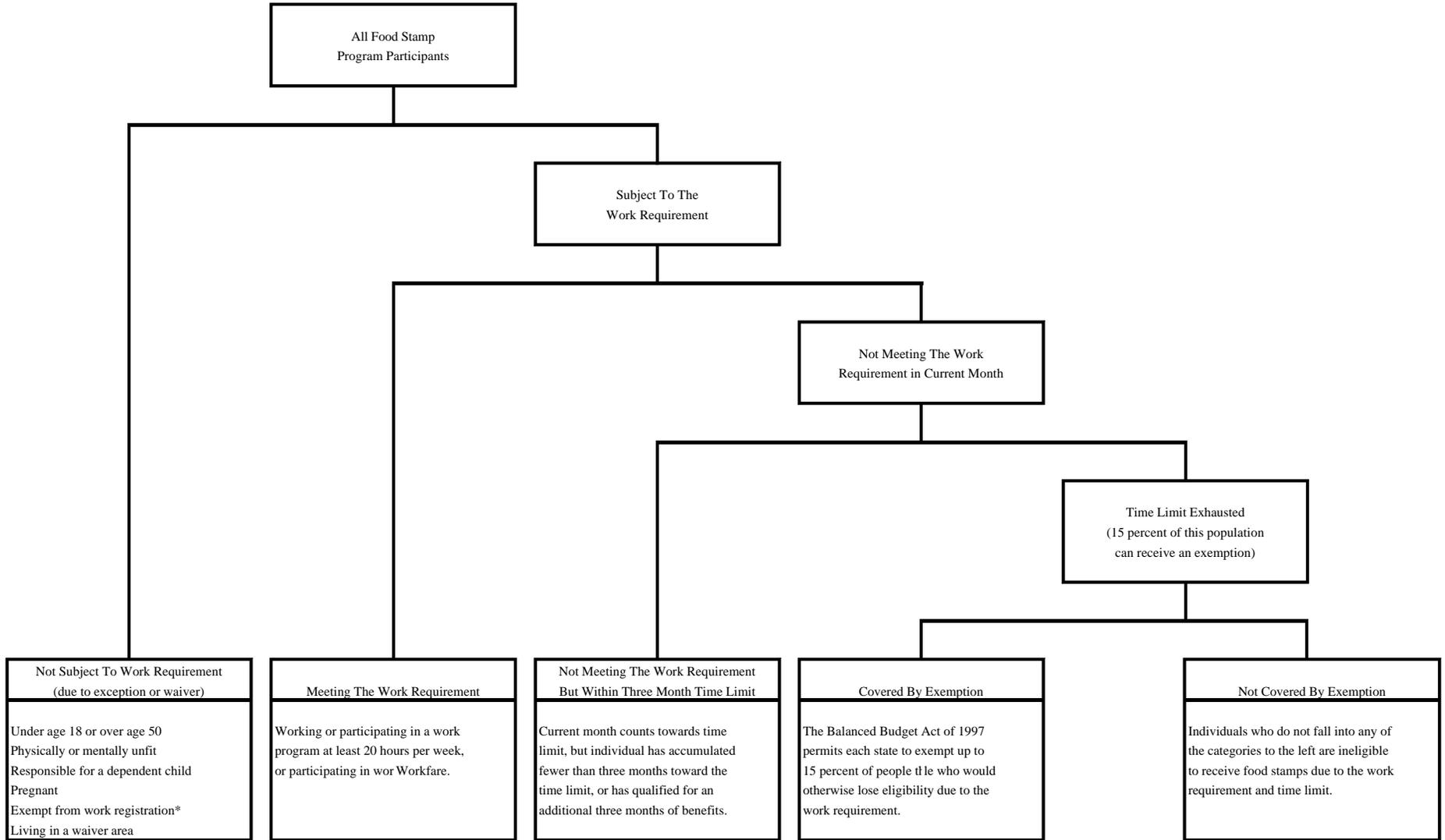
An ABAWD who, during the preceding 36 months, received food stamps for at least 3 months while he or she was subject to but not meeting the work requirement is ineligible for food stamps.

An ABAWD who lost eligibility under PRWORA can regain it by working or participating in an E&T program for 80 or more hours in a 30-day period or by complying with a workfare program for 30 days. An ABAWD who regains eligibility in this way remains eligible as long as he or she continues to meet the work requirement. If, after regaining eligibility, an individual fails to meet the work requirement, he or she remains eligible for 3 consecutive months starting on the date the individual notifies the state agency that he or she no longer meets the work requirement. An ABAWD may only receive these 3 additional months once in any 36-month period.

At a state’s request, USDA may waive the work requirement for any group of individuals if the Secretary determines that where they live has either an unemployment rate of over 10 percent or an insufficient number of jobs to provide employment. In addition, each state may exempt up to 15 percent of the people who, after applying all other exemptions and waivers, would still lose eligibility because of the work requirement. Figure D.1 shows which FSP participants can lose eligibility under PRWORA.

FIGURE D

FOOD STAMP PARTICIPANTS AFFECTED BY PRWORA'S WORK REQUIREMENT AND TIME LIMIT



* Exempt from FSP work registration for any of the following reasons: (1) caring for a dependent child under age 6; (2) meeting a work requirement under another program; (3) caring for an ill or incapacitated person; (4) meeting the FSP's student eligibility criteria; (5) in a drug or alcohol rehabilitation program.

Income Deductions and Vehicle Allowance

Before PRWORA, the standard income deduction was typically adjusted for inflation each October. PRWORA froze the standard deduction at the 1996 level of \$134 for the 48 contiguous states and the District of Columbia. The amounts for Alaska and Hawaii were also frozen (see Appendix G).

The excess shelter deduction remained at \$247 until December 31, 1996, but rose to \$250 on January 1, 1997. It was set to rise to \$275 at the beginning of fiscal year 1999, and to \$300 at the beginning of fiscal year 2001, with no additional planned increases.

The vehicle allowance was scheduled to be increased to \$5,000 in fiscal year 1997, and indexed for inflation beginning in October 1996. However, PRWORA raised the allowance to only \$4,650 with no scheduled increase.

Household Definition

Prior to PRWORA, children in the household age 21 and under who were married or parents were excluded from the household. With the enactment of PRWORA, these children and their families must be included in the household.

Benefit Calculation

Since 1991, the maximum food stamp benefit had been set at 103% of the Thrifty Food Plan (TFP), which is indexed annually for inflation in food prices. Under the new law, the maximum benefit was set at 100% of the TFP, with the requirement that benefits not drop lower than the 1996 levels (see Appendix H). Because the benefits are adjusted for inflation, the 1997 values rose, but not as much as they would have without the new law.

APPENDIX E

POVERTY INCOME GUIDELINES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1997

Table E. HHS Poverty Income Guidelines for Fiscal Year 1997 FSP^a

Household Size	Continental United States, Guam, and the Virgin Islands	Alaska	Hawaii
1	\$7,770	\$9,660	\$8,910
2	10,360	12,940	11,920
3	12,980	16,220	14,930
4	15,600	19,500	17,940
5	18,220	22,780	20,950
6	20,840	26,060	23,960
7	23,460	29,340	26,970
8	26,080	32,620	29,980
Each Additional Member	+2,620	+3,280	+3,010

^aThese numbers, which were used as poverty guidelines for the FSP in fiscal year 1997, were issued by the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and published in the March 1996 *Federal Register*. Dividing these 1996 HHS guidelines by 12 and rounding up to the nearest dollar value produces the fiscal year 1997 monthly net income limits for the FSP (see Appendix F). The Bureau of the Census establishes different poverty thresholds which are used primarily for statistical purposes.

Source: 61 *Federal Register* 43, March 4, 1996.

APPENDIX F

**FSP MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE GROSS AND NET MONTHLY
INCOME ELIGIBILITY STANDARDS
IN FISCAL YEAR 1997**

Table F-1. FSP Maximum Allowable Gross Monthly Income Eligibility Standards in Fiscal Year 1997

Household Size	Continental United States, Guam, and the Virgin Islands	Alaska	Hawaii
1	\$839	\$1,047	\$966
2	1,123	1,402	1,292
3	1,407	1,758	1,618
4	1,690	2,113	1,944
5	1,974	2,468	2,270
6	2,258	2,824	2,596
7	2,542	3,179	2,922
8	2,826	3,534	3,248
Each Additional Member	+284	+356	+327

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Table F-2. FSP Maximum Allowable Net Monthly Income Eligibility Standards in Fiscal Year 1997

Household Size	Continental United States, Guam, and the Virgin Islands	Alaska	Hawaii
1	\$645	\$805	\$743
2	864	1,079	994
3	1,082	1,352	1,245
4	1,300	1,625	1,495
5	1,519	1,899	1,746
6	1,737	2,172	1,997
7	1,955	2,445	2,248
8	2,174	2,719	2,499
Each Additional Member	+219	+274	+251

*The fiscal year 1997 FSP net income limits are based on the 1996 poverty guidelines which were issued by the Department of Health and Human Services and published in the March 1996 *Federal Register*. FNS derived the fiscal year 1997 net income limits by dividing the 1996 poverty guidelines by 12 and rounding up to the nearest dollar. The 1996 poverty guidelines were developed on the basis of the 1995 Census poverty thresholds. This means that the net income limits applied to food stamp households in fiscal year 1997 are based on 1995 poverty measures.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.

APPENDIX G

**VALUE OF STANDARD, MAXIMUM DEPENDENT-CARE,
AND EXCESS SHELTER EXPENSE DEDUCTIONS IN THE
CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES AND
OUTLYING AREAS IN FISCAL YEAR 1997**

Table G. Value of Standard, Maximum Dependent-Care, and Excess Shelter Expense Deductions in the Continental United States and Outlying Areas in Fiscal Year 1997

Area	Standard	Maximum Dependent Care ^{a,b}	Excess Shelter ^c
Continental United States	\$134	\$200/\$175	\$247/\$250
Alaska	229	200/175	429/434
Hawaii	189	200/175	353/357
Guam	269	200/175	300/304
Virgin Islands	118	200/175	182/184

^aThe household limit on the dependent-care deduction is equal to the maximum dependent-care deduction multiplied by the number of dependents in the household.

^bThe higher dependent-care deduction pertains to dependents under age 2; the lower deduction is for dependents age 2 or more.

^cThe shelter deduction changed in Fiscal Year 1997. The first value is valid through 12/31/96; the second value is valid after 12/31/96.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.

APPENDIX H

**VALUE OF MAXIMUM FOOD STAMP BENEFIT IN
THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES AND
OUTLYING AREAS IN FISCAL YEAR 1997**

Table H. Value of Maximum Food Stamp Benefit in the Continental United States and Outlying Areas in Fiscal Year 1997^{a,b}

Household Size	Continental U.S.	Alaska Urban	Alaska Rural I	Alaska Rural II	Hawaii	Guam	Virgin Islands
1	\$120	\$153	\$195	\$237	\$198	\$177	\$154
2	220	280	357	435	364	324	283
3	315	401	512	623	522	464	405
4	400	510	650	791	663	590	515
5	475	605	772	939	787	701	611
6	570	726	926	1,127	945	841	733
7	630	803	1,024	1,246	1,044	929	811
8	720	918	1,170	1,424	1,193	1,062	927
Each Additional Member	+90	+115	+146	+178	+149	+133	+116

^aThe maximum benefit values are effective from October 1, 1996 to September 30, 1997 and are based on 100 percent of the cost of the Thrifty Food Plan in the preceding June for a reference family of four, rounded to the lowest dollar increment.

^bDue to the unusual nature of Alaskan terrain and climate, areas outside major urban centers are less accessible to food distributors. Therefore the value of the maximum benefit is adjusted to account for differences in the estimated cost of the Thrifty Food Plan in various regions. All regions of the state are classified as Rural I, Rural II, or Urban for this purpose.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.

APPENDIX I

SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

The Sample

The estimates in this report are derived from a sample of households selected for review as part of the Integrated Quality Control System (IQCS), an ongoing review of food stamp household circumstances. The IQCS is designed to determine (1) if households are eligible to participate or are receiving the correct benefit amount and (2) if household participation is correctly denied or terminated. The IQCS is based on a national probability sample of approximately 50,000 participating food stamp households, and on a somewhat smaller number of denials and terminations. The national sample of participating households collected in the IQCS is stratified by the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, and the Virgin Islands. Annual required state samples range from a minimum of 300 to 2,400 reviews, depending on the size of the state's caseload. State agencies select an independent sample each month that is generally proportionate to the size of the monthly participating caseload.

The estimates presented in Appendices A, B and C of this report are derived from the fiscal year 1997 IQCS sample of participating food stamp households. Monthly samples from October 1996 through September 1997 make up the fiscal year 1997 data.

Target Universe

The target universe of this study included all participating households (active cases) subject to quality control review in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, and the Virgin Islands.¹

While almost all participating food stamp households are included in the target universe, certain types of households not amenable to review are not included. Specifically, the universe includes all households receiving food stamps during the review period except those in which the participants (1) died or moved outside the state; (2) received benefits through a disaster certification authorized by FNS; (3) were under investigation for FSP fraud (including those with pending fraud hearings) and/or were appealing a notice of adverse action; or (4) received restored benefits in accordance with the state manual, but were otherwise ineligible. The sampling unit within the universe each month is the active food stamp household as specified in FNS regulations.

Weighting

The estimates for fiscal year 1997 in this report are based on a sample of 48,854 valid observations. The sample records have been weighted, based on the number of households participating in the food stamp program in each month in fiscal year 1997 as reported to FNS.² Thus, when the sample is weighted, it contains the total number of households that actually participated in the FSP over any given time period. A separate person-level weight was not created, however. Therefore, although the number of households in the weighted sample is equal to the number of households found in program

¹Participating households in Guam and the Virgin Islands have been included in the target universe since fiscal year 1993. Prior to that year our universe excluded households in those areas.

²Case record sample weights of states that had disproportionately stratified quality control sample designs were adjusted to reflect the stratification.

operations data provided by FNS, the number of participants in the weighted sample is not exactly equal to the number in program data. Specifically, when the average size of the households in the sample is larger than the average size of the households in the entire food stamp caseload, as was the case in fiscal year 1997, the number of participants is overstated.

Comparison to Participation Data

The following table compares the quality control sample-based estimates to aggregate program participation data for fiscal year 1997.

Average Monthly Value	Fiscal Year 1997	
	Program Data	IQCS Sample
Number of households	9,452,485	9,452,485
Number of participants	22,850,063	23,117,130
Value of benefits	\$1,634,585,987	\$1,593,652,953
Average household size	2.42	2.45
Average benefit per person	\$71.54	\$69.84

Income Decision Rule

Several household-level income and deduction variables are both reported and can be calculated by summing across reported person-level variables. Gross income is the key variable since the earned income and excess shelter expense deductions and net income depend on gross income, and benefit levels depend on net income. The data on which this report is based were edited to achieve internal consistency. The reported and calculated values for fiscal year 1997 for selected variables are presented in appendix Table I.

Completion Rates

Failure to complete reviews for all cases subject to review can bias the sample results if the characteristics of unreviewed households are significantly different from those of reviewed households. While there are no direct measures of such differences, the ratio of complete reviews to total sample cases selected for review provides an indication of the magnitude of any potential bias. The number of cases subject to review, the number of valid observations, and the estimated completion rates for fiscal year 1997 are as follows:

	<u>IQCS Sample</u>
	<u>Fiscal Year 1997</u>
Number of cases subject to review	55,844
Number of cases completed	49,296
Estimated completion rate	88.3%

Table I. Comparison of Calculated and Reported Values for Selected Variables of Participating Households, Fiscal Year 1997

Variable	All Households	Households With:			
		Earnings	Elderly	Children	Disabled
Average Gross Income (Dollars)					
Calculated	558	879	577	648	687
Reported	561	883	593	652	688
Average Net Income (Dollars)					
Calculated	299	495	319	364	418
Reported	287	479	306	352	400
Average Total Deduction (Dollars)					
Calculated	291	395	271	307	277
Reported	289	387	270	304	277
Average Food Stamp Benefit (Dollars)					
Calculated	169	187	63	234	104
Reported	169	190	66	234	108
Percent With Zero Gross Income					
Calculated	9.2	0.0	1.7	4.8	0.2
Reported	9.3	0.2	1.8	4.8	0.2
Percent With Zero Net Income					
Calculated	22.7	9.5	9.5	17.2	6.6
Reported	23.8	10.1	10.5	18.3	7.9
Percent With Minimum Benefit					
Calculated	6.6	2.6	23.1	0.7	11.4
Reported	5.8	2.1	20.4	0.5	9.7

Source: Fiscal Year 1997 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

APPENDIX J

SAMPLING ERROR OF ESTIMATES

Sampling Error

The estimates of the characteristics of food stamp households in this report are based on a sample of households and, consequently, are subject to statistical sampling error. One indicator of the magnitude of the sampling error associated with a given estimate is its standard error. Standard errors measure the variation in estimated values that would be observed if multiple replications of the sample were drawn. The magnitude of the standard errors depends on: (1) the degree of variation in the variable within the population from which the sample is drawn; (2) the design of the sample, including such issues as stratification and sampling probabilities; and (3) the size of the sample on which the estimate is based. This appendix presents estimates of the standard errors associated with key statistics and outlines methods for estimating the standard errors of other statistics for which standard errors have not been directly calculated.

Standard Errors

The standard error of an estimated proportion of households, s_p , based on a simple random sample is:

$$(1) \quad s_p = \sqrt{p(1-p)/n} ,$$

where p is the weighted estimate of the proportion, and n is the sample size.¹ The standard error of an estimated number of households, s_N , based on a simple random sample is:

$$(2) \quad s_N = N \sqrt{p(1-p)/n} ,$$

where N is the number of households in the population. These formulas for the standard errors of estimates based on a simple random sample do not necessarily apply to estimates derived from more complex samples, such as the stratified sample of the IQCS. In this appendix, standard errors calculated using equations (1) and (2) are referred to as "naive standard errors." Standard errors can be estimated more accurately using a replicate sample method.²

¹More precisely, n is the sample size corresponding to the population that forms the denominator or "base" of the proportion being estimated. When the base is all food stamp households in fiscal year 1997, as in the Tables in Appendices A and B $n = 48,854$. Sample sizes for selected demographic subgroups for fiscal year 1997 are shown in the sample size column of Table J-1. For subgroups not shown in Table J-1, the sample size can be approximated by multiplying the total sample size (48,854) by the ratio of the subgroup population size to the total population size (N). For fiscal year 1997, $N = 9,452$ thousand. Hence the approximate sample size for elderly households in fiscal year 1997 would be calculated as $(1,667/ 9,452) \times (48,854) = 8,616$. In this case the approximation can be compared to the true elderly sample size of 8,603, as shown in Table J-1.

²Standard errors have been estimated using the replicate sample method described in Leslie Kish, *Survey Sampling*, 1965, pp. 127-128. Under the replicate sample method, the sample is divided into random subsamples, and the variance of the mean of any given variable in the full sample is based
(continued...)

The following discussion presents standard errors of selected estimates that were computed using the replicate sample method. It then presents a simple method for approximating standard errors of estimates for which individual standard errors have not been computed.

Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers of Households

The standard errors of selected estimates of food stamp households in fiscal year 1997 are shown in Table J-1. These standard errors can be used to compute confidence intervals for the estimated number of households with a particular characteristic.³ For example, the estimated number of food stamp households that receive the minimum benefit is 631,000 (Table A-13), and the corresponding standard error is 14,600 (Table J-1). Therefore, the 95 percent confidence interval extends from 601,800 to 660,200.⁴

For standard errors not shown in Table J-1, the approximate standard error, S_E , of an estimated number of households for fiscal year 1997 can be calculated using equation (3):

$$(3) \quad S_E = s_N \times d$$

where s_N is the naive standard error from equation (2) above, and d is the design effect for the population subgroup and characteristic of interest, from Table J-2. The design effect reflects the loss of precision due to the different sampling rates in different strata of the IQCS sample. It is the ratio of the standard error computed by the replication method (Table J-1) to the naive standard error. When the population subgroup (for example, households with elderly) is listed in Table J-2, but the characteristic of interest (for example, zero net income) is not, use the average design effect for the subgroup, from the rightmost column of Table J-2. When neither the subgroup nor the characteristic is listed, use the average design effect for all FSP households, 1.53.

For example, to estimate the standard error of the number of households containing an elderly person with zero net income, the first step is to obtain the size of the estimate. As shown in appendix Table A-20, 158,000 elderly households have zero net income. The next step is to calculate the naive standard error. Using equation 2, the value is 5,264.⁵ Multiplying 5,264 by the design effect (d) of

(...continued)

on the variance of the means for that variable across the subsamples.

³A confidence interval is a range of values that will contain the true value of an estimated characteristic with a known probability. For instance, a 95 percent confidence interval extends approximately two standard errors above and below the estimated value for a characteristic, and 95 percent of all confidence intervals will contain the true value.

⁴Calculated as: $(631 - (2 \times 14.6)) = 601.8$ and $(631 + (2 \times 14.6)) = 660.2$.

⁵Calculated as:

$$1,667 \times \sqrt{((158/1,667) \times (1 - (158/1,667)) / 8,603)} = 5.264,$$

(continued...)

2.17 (Table J-2) yields an estimated standard error of 11,422 (compared with the replicate sample method standard error from Table J-1, 11,420).

Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages

Comparing equations 1 and 2, it is apparent that the standard error of an estimated percentage of households, s_p , is equal to the standard error of the corresponding count of households, s_N , divided by the number of households in the population that forms the base of the percentage. That is:

$$(4) \quad s_p = s_N / N$$

For example, appendix Table A-20 shows that, of the 5.5 million households with children, 262,000 (5.0 percent) have no gross income. The standard error (s_N) of the number of households with children with no gross income is 9,600 (Table J-1). To calculate s_p , the standard error of the corresponding percentage estimate, simply divide s_N by the number of households in the population that forms the base of the percentage—in this case, 5.5 million households with children. The resulting standard error of the percentage estimate is 0.2 percentage points, and the corresponding 95 percent confidence interval extends from 4.6 to 5.4 percent, around the point estimate of 5.0 percent.

Equation (4) can also be applied to standard errors that are not shown in Table J-1. First, calculate the adjusted naive standard error of the number of households using equation (3). Then divide the resulting standard error by the size of the population that forms the base of the percentage. Returning to an earlier example—of the 1.7 million elderly households, 158,000 (9.5 percent) have zero net income. Dividing the adjusted naive standard error (calculated above as 11,422) by 1.7 million, yields an adjusted naive standard error of the percentage estimate of 0.7 percentage points.

Standard Errors of Estimated Means

The standard errors for selected estimated means for fiscal year 1997 are provided in Table J-3. For example, the standard error of the mean gross income for all food stamp households in fiscal year 1997 is \$2.67 (Table J-3), and the mean itself is \$558 (Table A-21). Therefore, a 95 percent confidence interval extends from approximately \$553 to \$563.

Generalized approximation methods such as the one used in equation 3 work well for standard errors of estimated numbers and percentages, because the standard errors depend only on the sample size, the estimated proportion, and the design effects. Generalized methods are less appropriate for standard errors of means because the standard error depends on the variance as well as the sample size and design effects. Nevertheless, a rough approximation of the magnitude of standard errors of means not included in Table J-3 can be obtained from Table J-4. Table J-4 shows for each variable in Table J-3 the average, minimum, and maximum value of that variable's standard error as a percentage of the

(...continued)

where 1,667 is the estimated population of elderly households in thousands, 158 is the estimated population of elderly households with zero net income in thousands, and 8,603 is the sample size of elderly households (Table J-1), and 5.26 is the standard error in thousands.

variable's mean value. These three values are shown for all food stamp households and for selected subgroups. The standard errors in Table J-4 include design effects.

Table J-1. Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers of Food Stamp Households (Thousands), Fiscal Year 1997^a

	Households With:								Sample Size	Estimated Population (Thousands)
	Zero Gross Income	Zero Net Income	Minimum Benefits	Earned Income	Elderly	Children	School-Age Children	Disabled		
All FSP Households . . .	22.53	29.90	14.64	32.22	23.18	31.38	29.57	23.66	48,854	9,452
With Elderly	7.15	11.42	11.47	4.95	23.18	6.50	6.35	10.13	8,603	1,667
Without Elderly	21.41	28.28	9.57	32.03	NA	31.49	29.48	22.44	40,251	7,785
With Children	9.66	18.57	4.14	24.90	6.50	31.38	29.57	15.29	28,712	5,508
With School Age	7.72	14.36	3.78	21.80	6.35	29.57	29.57	14.61	21,440	4,111
Without Children	20.67	27.00	14.10	21.70	22.55	NA	NA	20.04	20,142	3,945
With Earnings	NA	9.07	4.79	32.22	4.95	24.90	21.80	7.63	12,196	2,284
With Disabled	0.98	8.27	9.13	7.63	10.13	15.29	14.61	23.66	11,816	2,108

^aStandard errors were estimated using the replication method.

NA = not applicable.

Source: Fiscal Year 1997 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Table J-2. Design Effects (d) for Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers or Percentages of Food Stamp Households, Fiscal Year 1997^a

Base of Estimated Number	Households With:								Average Design Effect
	Zero Gross Income	Zero Net Income	Minimum Benefits	Earned Income	Elderly	Children	School-Age Children	Disabled	
All FSP Households . . .	1.82	1.67	1.38	1.76	1.42	1.49	1.39	1.33	1.53
With Elderly	3.10	2.17	1.51	1.52	NA	1.42	1.42	1.52	1.81
Without Elderly	1.78	1.67	1.43	1.83	NA	1.76	1.52	1.36	1.62
With Children	1.40	1.51	1.54	1.60	1.39	NA	2.09	1.35	1.55
With School Children . .	1.40	1.44	1.58	1.61	1.40	NA	NA	1.39	1.47
Without Children	2.06	2.11	1.43	2.75	1.66	NA	NA	1.53	1.92
With Earnings	NA	1.49	1.45	NA	1.53	3.35	2.22	1.38	1.90
With Disabled	1.34	1.72	1.48	1.42	1.55	1.63	1.60	NA	1.54

^aThe design effect is the ratio of the standard error computed by the replication method to the naive standard error for the specific cell of the table. The average design effect for each row is a simple arithmetic average of the design effects for each cell in the row.

NA = not applicable.

Source: Fiscal Year 1997 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Table J-3. Standard Errors of Estimated Means, Fiscal Year 1997^a

Base of Estimated Mean	Households With:											
	Gross Income	Net Income	Benefits	All Deductions	Total Resources	Household Size	Certification Period	Earnings ^b	AFDC & GA ^b	SSI ^b	Dependent Care Cost ^b	Shelter Deduction ^b
All FSP Households	2.67	2.17	0.82	1.02	2.17	0.01	0.03	6.85	2.47	2.70	3.74	1.04
With Elderly	3.77	3.73	1.01	2.83	5.62	0.01	0.06	23.65	9.02	4.68	c	3.34
Without Elderly . .	3.14	2.52	0.94	1.09	2.36	0.01	0.03	7.00	2.54	3.19	3.77	1.07
With Children . . .	3.61	3.12	1.02	1.35	2.83	0.01	0.04	6.17	2.65	5.05	3.80	1.18
With School Children	4.04	3.57	1.24	1.58	2.72	0.02	0.05	7.34	3.11	5.56	4.91	1.34
Without Children	3.05	2.26	0.62	1.60	3.22	0.00	0.05	10.89	5.05	3.10	20.23	2.07
With Earnings . . .	6.12	5.21	2.08	2.49	6.17	0.03	0.08	6.85	7.66	9.02	4.08	2.37
With Disabled . . .	3.80	4.33	1.18	2.32	3.11	0.02	0.06	18.39	4.85	3.02	12.02	2.74

^aStandard errors were estimated using the replication method.

^bFor households with a nonzero amount.

^cSample size is less than 30, which is too small to make a reliable estimate.

Source: Fiscal Year 1997 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Table J-4. Range of Standard Errors of Mean Amounts Expressed as a Percentage of the Mean Amount, Fiscal Year 1997^a

Number of Households in Base of Mean (Thousands)	Standard Error as Percent of Mean Amount		
	Average ^b	Lowest ^c	Highest ^d
9,452 (All FSP Households)	0.9	0.3	2.5
1,667 (Households With Elderly)	2.0	0.5	6.2
5,508 (Households With Children)	1.0	0.3	3.7
2,284 (Households With Earnings)	1.7	0.6	4.7
2,108 (Households With Disabled)	2.1	0.5	8.8

^aStandard errors from table J-3 and mean amounts from applicable text tables.

^bAverage standard error across all 12 variables in table J-3 expressed as a percentage of the mean amount.

^cLowest of the standard errors across all 12 variables in table J-3 expressed as a percentage of the mean amount.

^dHighest of the standard errors across all 12 variables in table J-3 expressed as a percentage of the mean amount.

Source: Fiscal Year 1997 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

APPENDIX K
DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENT

(For Optional State Use)

INTEGRATED REVIEW SCHEDULE

PRIVACY ACT/PAPERWORK NOTICE ACT: This report is required under provisions of 45 CFR 205.40 (AFDC), 7 CFR 275.14 (Food Stamp), and 42 CFR 431.800 (Medicaid). This information is needed for the review of State performance in determining recipient eligibility. The information is used to determine State compliance, and failure to report may result in a finding of non-compliance.

I. REVIEW SUMMARY

1. Review Number	1a. Case Number	2. State and Local Agency Codes	3. Sample Month and Year	4. Stratum	5. Review Type
6. Disposition		7. Review Findings		8. Amount of Error	
AFDC/ADULT	FS	MA	AFDC/ADULT	FS	AFDC/ADULT

II. CASE INFORMATION

9. Most Recent Opening			10. Most Recent Action	11. Type of Action	12. No. of Case Members	13. Liquid Assets	14. Real Property (Excl. Home)	15. Countable Vehicle Assets	16. Other Non-Liquid Assets	
ADULT			No. Prior Assistance	No. Restricted Payment Status	No. Urban Child	No. Shelter Arrangement	No. Work-Related Expenses	No. Child or Dependent Care Disregard	No. First \$30 and 1/3 of Remainder	No. Net Countable Income
AFDC	FS	MA	No. Restricted Payment Status	No. Urban Child	No. Shelter Arrangement	No. Work-Related Expenses	No. Child or Dependent Care Disregard	No. First \$30 and 1/3 of Remainder	No. Net Countable Income	

CASE INFORMATION - AFDC/ADULT

17. Monthly Payment Standard	18. Sample Month's Payment	19. Restricted Payment Status	20. Urban Child	21. Shelter Arrangement	22. Gross Countable Income	23. Work-Related Expenses	24. Child or Dependent Care Disregard	25. First \$30 and 1/3 of Remainder	26. Net Countable Income

CASE INFORMATION - FOOD STAMP

27. Case Classification	28. Months in Caret. Paid	29. Coupon Allowance	30. Exped. Service	31. Adm. Exp.	32. Gross Countable Income	33. Earned Income Deduction	34. Medical Cost	35. Shelter Cost	36. Dependent Care Cost	37. Net Countable Income

CASE INFORMATION - MEDICAID

38. Medical Expenses Used to Meet Spenddown Type	39. Gross Countable Income	40. Net Countable Income

APPENDIX L

PREVIOUS REPORTS IN THIS SERIES

Characteristics of Food Stamp Households, Fiscal Year 1996. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, Office of Analysis and Evaluation; 1998.

Characteristics of Food Stamp Households, Fiscal Year 1995. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Service, Office of Analysis and Evaluation; 1997.

Characteristics of Food Stamp Households, Summer 1994. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Service, Office of Analysis and Evaluation; 1996.

Characteristics of Food Stamp Households, Summer 1993. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, Office of Analysis and Evaluation; 1995.

Characteristics of Food Stamp Households, Summer 1992. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, Office of Analysis and Evaluation; 1994.

Characteristics of Food Stamp Households, Summer 1991. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, Office of Analysis and Evaluation; 1993.

Characteristics of Food Stamp Households, Summer 1990. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, Office of Analysis and Evaluation; 1992.

Characteristics of Food Stamp Households, Summer 1989. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, Office of Analysis and Evaluation; 1991.

Characteristics of Food Stamp Households, Summer 1988. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, Office of Analysis and Evaluation; 1990.

Characteristics of Food Stamp Households, Winter 1988. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, Office of Analysis and Evaluation; 1990.

Characteristics of Food Stamp Households, Summer 1987. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, Office of Analysis and Evaluation; 1990.

Characteristics of Food Stamp Households, Summer 1986. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, Office of Analysis and Evaluation; 1988.

Characteristics of Food Stamp Households, Summer 1985. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, Office of Analysis and Evaluation; 1987.

Characteristics of Food Stamp Households, August 1984. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, Office of Analysis and Evaluation.

Characteristics of Food Stamp Households, February 1983. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, Office of Analysis and Evaluation.

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